

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1897.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

T. E. OLIVER, D.D.S.,
DENTIST.
HONOR GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY, and M.R.C.D.S. of Ontario.
Office—Over Baker's Drug Store.
Will visit Marmora every Thursday.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO Medical College, Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office and Residence:—Dr. Beatter's former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office over Brown & McCutcheon's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISSIONER.
Office over Boldrick's store, Stirling.

C. D. MACAULAY,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., OFFICE, Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont., over the store to loan at lowest rates of interest.

W. P. McMAHON,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, &c., Belleville, Ont.
Private Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.
Offices, East side Front St.

FLINT & McCAMON.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c. Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Money to Loan at Lowest Rates and no Commission Charged.
Offices—City Hall, Belleville.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. W. J. McCAMON.

JOHN S. BLACK,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR RAILROADS, &c. Office, over the store lately occupied by G. L. Scott, Stirling.

BAILIFFS AND AUCTIONEERS.
CHARLES BUTLER and HARRY HARRIS, Bailiffs and Licensed Auctioneers for the County of Hastings. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to. Butler, issuer of Marriage Licenses, as usual. Residence, Stirling, Ont.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room, Conley Block.
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock.
G. L. SCOTT, R.S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month until further notice.

The Dental Engine, Vitrified Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth. Rooms at Scott House.

B. C. HUBBELL,
MARMORA.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES AND Justice of the Peace for County Hastings.

A. E. TWEEDE, V.S., Stirling.
Office one door west of the Kerby Hotel. All calls promptly attended day and night.

STIRLING MARBLE WORKS,
JOHN MOORE,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN MARBLE AND GRANITE, has now on hand a full supply of Marble in Southern Falls and Blue; also, Granite. A call solicited. Shop on Front Street.

Farm for Sale.
Situating one mile and a half west of Stirling, on town line, better known as the Glas McKea farm. Good house, barn, driveway, &c. For further particulars apply to

WILL R. WARREN,
On the premises.

Note Heads, Envelopes,

Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

W. T. SINE,

Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland China and Tanworth Swine. Boars bred from Imported Stock. Registered Pedigrees. Pigs of both sds for sale. Prices right. LOT 12, CON. 5. SINE P. O.

Notice to Farmers.
This undersigned is prepared to take orders for Ground Feed, Vitrified Air, Pot Barley, Corn Meal, Flour, Bran & Shorts. E. W. BROOKS, Lot 22, Con. 1, Rawdon.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO JANUARY 1st, 1898, 10c.

SOMETHING TO READ

RUN YOUR OVER THIS

And see if you do not need something to add to your comfort and appearance.

A NEW SUIT, one that will fit.
A NEW OVERCOAT, one that will fit and wear.

White Shirt,	Collars & Cuffs,	A New Hat,
Colored Shirt,	Neck Ties, in	A New Cap,
Top Shirt,	Puffs, Bows,	A Fur Cap,
Flannel Shirt,	Flowing Ends,	A Fur Coat,
Under Shirt,	Four-in-Hands,	A Fur Collar,
Night Shirt,	Largest Variety	A Fur Cape,
Drawers,	is found here.	A Fur Muff.

GLOVES AND MITTS in endless variety, both in Goods and Prices. Drop in and see us before Saturday night for anything you want in this list.

FRED. WARD,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER AND FURNISHER.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

THE PROPER PLACE FOR
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERCLOTHING.

Men's all wool Suits, 90c. Ladies' Suits from 50c.
Ladies' JACKETS, prices from \$4.00 to \$12.00.
Ladies' GLOVES and HOSIERY for 20c. a pair, all wool.
Men's all-wool SOCKS, 20c. per pair, or 3 pair for 50c.

CLOTHING.
Men's Ready-to-Wear SUITS, just a few left. First come, first served.
Men's Ready-to-Wear OVERCOATS from \$4.50. Heavy lined.

GROCERIES.
SUGAR, Bright, 25 lbs. for \$1.00. SUGAR, Raw, 30 lbs. for \$1.00.
SUGAR, Granulated, \$4.50 a hundred, Cash.
Butter and Eggs wanted. Dried Apples wanted, \$1.00 a bushel.

C. F. STICKLE.

XMAS GROCERIES.

Are now having your attention. Have you decided where you will buy your

Raisins, Currants, Cranberries, Canned Goods, Baltimore Oysters, Peels, Essences, Finnan Haddies.

You want the best, and we can furnish you at the lowest possible prices for cash.

CROCKERY.
A full new Stock, consisting of DINNER and TOILET SETS, also everything in the way of XMAS PRESENTS. Drop in and see them.

WINDSOR SALT FOR SALE.

J. SHAW,
GROCER & BAKER.

HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF IT?
Xmas! Less than four weeks away, and so many presents to buy! We are showing a choice lot of goods, very appropriate for Xmas presents, only to be seen to be admired—and first choice is always the best. Make your selections early—they can be put away for you. Nothing more appropriate than a nice pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. The eyesight can be tested afterwards.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELLER.

CHRISTMAS

OL

Has charms for many, vertified for the information.

RAILWAY OVER AMERICA

SHAW

The News-Argus

TO JANUARY 1st, 1898, 10c.

A Temperance Sermon.

The Temperance Service in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening last was of special interest. Rev. Mr. Johnston took for his text Isaiah l.v., 2—“Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labor for that which satisfieth not? Hearken diligently unto me, and eat that which is good, and let your soul delight itself in fatness.”

He stated in the first place that we should remember that in a certain sense the money was not ours, it all belonged to the Lord, who has expressly stated that “the silver and the gold are mine.” Man is only a steward of God's bounties, and is responsible for the use made of them; as shown in the parable of the talents. It was right to expend money for any good and useful purpose, as in the purchase of bread or meat for the sustenance and building up of our physical bodies, or for clothing, or medicine, or anything which would be of benefit. He next stated that Canada had recently passed through a period of hard times. He believed this was due to more than one cause. One of these was the large amount spent for intoxicating liquor. The annual drink bill for Canada was \$92,000,000. This enormous expenditure was for no good or useful purpose. The two great Canadian Universities, the University of Toronto and McGill, Montreal, only totalled about \$6,000,000, yet every year more than five times this amount was spent for liquor. This large expenditure was not for anything that was of benefit, but on the contrary, brought misery, sorrow and wretchedness to many homes; shortened life, as was shown by the testimony of life insurance companies and the leading medical men. Then there was the great army of drunks, 70,000 in the Dominion of Canada. Of this great number 7,000 dropped into drunkard's graves every year. The ranks of this army were kept constantly full by young recruits from the homes. No drunkard became such all at once. When he took the first glass it was only to have a jolly time with the boys; yet the ranks of these 70,000 drunks were being constantly filled from this source. Then what became of these at the last? There was the awful doom pronounced by the Almighty—“No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God.”

The above are only a few points of a most interesting sermon. The discourse was listened to with great attention. The audience was large, the church being well filled. The choir also rendered excellent and appropriate music.

Winter Creamery Butter.

The following interesting information regarding the making of butter at Plum Grove Creamery was furnished us by Prof. W. W. Grant, who has charge of the operations:—

During the week ending Nov. 20th, 2,397 lbs. of butter were made. On Nov. 24th 3,000 lbs. were shipped to the British markets. Since the creamery started on Nov. 3rd, over three tons of butter had been made, up to Nov. 20th. On Monday, Nov. 15th, 31,000 lbs. of milk were taken in for separation. The three creameries in Rawdon, McComb's, Sine and Plum Grove, have, up to Nov. 20th, shipped 100 boxes (50 lbs. each) of butter to Great Britain.

This is a very satisfactory and encouraging report, as it shows that the farmers are waking up to the possibilities of the winter creamery. The total expenditure in connection with the manufacture does not exceed three cents per pound, and the price obtained is such that a handsome dividend is returned to the farmer.

We are informed that the road leading to the creamery is blocked up for a considerable distance every day of separation by the wagons bringing milk to the creamery.

The Plum Grove Creamery expected to take in over 25,000 lbs. of milk on Monday last, Nov. 20th.

The Globe, referring to the Ontario Provincial Insurance Commission, says that after every due claim is paid and allowed for, half a million dollars will be added to the surplus in the Province treasury.

Cuba by the destructive of the World. Formation. Span. and coach.

A Pick With Overstern

Other knows how

child's row

and brach

W. H. CALDER,

TO JANUARY 1st, 1898, 10c.

Rawdon Council.

Rawdon Town Hall, Nov. 22nd, 1897.
A regular meeting of the Rawdon Council was held on the above date. Members were all present. Minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

The matter re road between Lots 3 and 4 in 3rd Con. was taken up, and the following resolution passed:—

Whereas one Thomas Montgomery has represented to this Council that it is necessary to have a road opened from his land westward to the now main travelled road; and whereas the power is not vested in minor municipalities to open a road less than sixty-six feet in width; therefore, moved by B. O. Lott and seconded by Mr. Linn, that this Municipal Council ask permission from the County Council of the County of Hastings to open the road required twenty-five feet in width. Carried.

The report from W. A. Sargent M. H. O. was read and referred to Local Board of Health.

The by-law to open the South half of the road allowance between Lots 18 and 19 in the 2nd Con. was introduced and passed the first reading.

The local option by-law was advanced to 2nd reading, and a by-law passed appointing polling places, deputy returning officers, and place for holding nomination.

A communication from C. E. Bell, secretary of Belleville Hospital, was read, and on motion was received and filed.

A petition from the Secretary of Dominion Alliance was read re Temperance Legislation, and received and filed.

Mr. E. G. Porter appeared in behalf of Mr. B. E. Lucas, re road allowance between Lots 18 and 19 in 2nd Con. After Mr. Porter addressed the Council the following resolution was adopted:—Whereas, on motion to consider a by-law introduced by B. O. Lott, to open the road allowance between Lots 18 and 19 in the second Concession of Rawdon; and whereas there is now an appeal pending in the General Sessions of the peace by one Albert Phillips, against the Township of Rawdon, to reverse a conviction of the said Albert Phillips for having obstructed the said road allowance; and whereas it is deemed expedient to avoid further litigation in connection with the said road allowance; and whereas, in order to settle all differences, Albert Phillips hereby offers to waive and discontinue said appeal, each to pay their own costs of the prosecution in Police Court, and in the General Sessions; and whereas it is deemed for the Council to sell and dispose of the said road allowance, such portion as has been taken by the Grand Trunk Railway Company by public auction, to the highest bidder, it is moved by Mr. Clements and seconded by Mr. Thompson be and are hereby authorized to take such action as may be necessary to secure the said allowance as aforesaid, first obtaining from B. A. Lucas an abandonment writing of his right to any portion of the said road allowance and his consent to the sale of the same, and a bond from him to this Council conditioned that he will not sell or dispose of the North half of the South half of Lot 18 in the second Concession now 3 is the main travelled road, and the South-west quarter of Lot 19 is a road.

The following amounts were ordered to be paid:—James Moore, for cedar and repairing bridge \$3.00
Washington McMillen, cedar \$3.00
Thomas McComb, cedar \$3.00
John Robinson, gravel \$3.00
Robert Rodgers, Job, Sealey's bridge \$14.30
James Johnston, Job, at McComb's and Langton's bridges \$14.30
Wm. R. Aylsworth, expenses surveying road between Lots 3 and 4 in 3rd Concession \$10.00
John H. Reid, gravel \$4.00
Henry Hoover, support Wm. Wallace \$3.00
Thos. Reid, support Wm. Wallace \$3.00
P. Welch, postage \$3.00
M. Downs, com. statute labor King's ton Cheese Factory \$2.00
Alex. Johnston, support Wm. Wallace, 1 week, three cents per lb. \$1.25
Council adjourned until Dec. 13th.

Thos. C. McConnell, Clerk.

N.B.—The Local Board of Health for the Township of Rawdon will meet at the Town Hall, Rawdon, Dec. 13th, at 1 p.m. sharp. Each member is requested to hand in a detailed report of work done for the year.

Thos. C. McConnell, Secretary.

The Northern Illinois Coal, steel, and twelve the third floor returned to work.

Two Oshawa boys of eight years named Robinson and Horne, drowned while playing on the city beach.

Heavy gales have been blowing from the English coast for the past few days. Scores of dead bodies have been washed ashore, and there is one who has been found with knowledge of the destruction of people's own reward.

The grand old with all the high Monday involved no other calling. Thomas or poplar than that of a nurse.

After well before choosing it and after having chosen, throw yourself in this work with your whole soul.

A Pick With Overstern

Other knows how

child's row

and brach

W. H. CALDER,

TO JANUARY 1st, 1898, 10c.

TO JANUARY 1st, 1898, 10c.

TO JANUARY 1st, 1898, 10c.

TO JANUARY 1st, 1898, 10c.

TO JANUARY 1st, 1898, 10c.

THE THIRD TIME.

CHAPTER I.

It was a cold, frosty day, and the wind was blowing from the north. The snow was deep on the ground, and the trees were bare. The sun was shining brightly, but the air was cold. The people were walking in the streets, and the shops were open. The children were playing in the snow, and the dogs were barking. The birds were flying in the sky, and the leaves were falling from the trees. The world was full of life, and the people were happy. The sun was shining brightly, and the air was warm. The people were walking in the streets, and the shops were open. The children were playing in the snow, and the dogs were barking. The birds were flying in the sky, and the leaves were falling from the trees. The world was full of life, and the people were happy.

THE PLANO-ORGAN CASE.

A day or two after, as I was plodding along the road, I was passed by the same pair of musicians, and on my wishing the man good-morning, the woman said as before went on, not saying anything to me. Several other times I met him either going or returning, and I was struck with their powers of endurance in dragging such a heavy load all those miles and up the long hills on the way.

One morning, coming from the fields with some cowpals, I came upon them outside a large substantial old house. The man was grinding away with his hand on the piano, and the woman was in the act of lighting my short, cutty pipe, when the man asked me for a match, though he didn't light up then, as not looking business-like. I suppose, setting down my basket. I tried to have a little to say, but he said he had no time to talk. I could not make out much of what he said. While I was at this game the woman returned, and did not seem pleased to see us together. She looked sulkily at me under her black brows, and gave an impatient stamp with her foot upon the road, making one think what a handsome spitfire she was in her gay costume. Not wishing to be blown up by her, I shouldered my basket and moved away, leaving her rating her companion soundly. I could not imagine what made her take such a dislike to me, as I had always been civil. For some time after this the district was not visited by burglars, and I was beginning to think of being recalled from my wearisome duty, when one morning before starting I was sent for to the office and instructed to go to Hendon in private clothes, as a house there had been broken into on the previous night.

On arriving, I found it to be the house in front of which I had given the organ-grinder the match and had around his wife's anger. A large garden, shut in with a high wall, separated it from the road, while in the rear the grounds sloped down to the river. The thieves had got into one of the bedrooms by means of a ladder, from a neighbouring backyard; they had carried off a large booty, principally jewels. The robbery was not discovered till a late hour, when one of the maids going up to light the gas in the room, found the door locked on the inside. She at once gave the alarm; but the thieves had evidently taken their departure some time before, for no trace of them could be discovered, though a strict search was made all round.

I examined the place and found the job had been done in a thoroughly workman-like manner, and was on the point of leaving with my report, when my eye caught the gleam of something bright under the window-curtain. Stooping down, I picked up a large foreign-looking earring, which I immediately recognized as one of those worn by the Italian woman with the piano-organ. This put me at once on the scent, and explained why my two friends so haunted the district. But the thing was to pounce upon them before they had any suspicion of being wanted; and when I had the chance of recovering the jewels, for I made up my mind that it could be no other than they who had committed the robbery from Hampstead. I did not mention my find to the gentleman of the house, as one cannot be too cautious in these matters.

Knowing the Italians would be by this time on their round, I returned to town, and after a consultation with my superior, determined to drop upon my pair the next morning before they began business. I don't know, sir, if you are acquainted with the Italian quarter near Hinton Garden. It's a queer place, chockful of those black-haired scoundrels, pifferari, bagpipers, organ-grinders, and artists' models. The names on the shops are all foreign; the streets are crowded from morning till night, and the bright dresses of the women are in great contrast to the dingy houses.

When I made my way there early the following morning, accompanied by another officer, also in plain clothes, most of the inhabitants were already straining, busy preparing for the day's earnings. Some were mixing their tea in tubs, stirring the mixture with great pieces of wood, and some were going off with their cargo complete. On reaching the house where my couple lodged, we were confronted in the doorway by a stout dirty-looking Italian who was the landlord—the address, we learned, was the address of the business that we wished to speak to. He looked at us suspiciously, as though guessing something was wrong; but seeing not to wish to be intrusive, he tapped at the door of the back parlour, and getting no answer, he turned the handle, lit a pipe, and went into his room, leaving us to wait.

When the door opened, we found the woman sitting at the piano, and the man sitting at the organ. They were both looking at us with surprise, and the woman said, "What do you want?"

"We want to see the man who was with you last night," said the officer.

"He's not here," said the woman.

"He's not here?" said the officer.

"He's not here," said the woman.

"He's not here," said the officer.

"He's not here," said the woman.

HOUSEHOLD.

THANKSGIVING CHEER.

If one has no poultry there are other excellent substitutes for the proverbial roast turkey and chicken pie in the following:

Roast Mutton.—Melt some butter in a kettle, put the beef in, and brown nicely on all sides. Cover with boiling water, and cook for several hours. When dry, take out the meat and make a brown sauce with a teaspoonful of flour and a half pint of water. Put the beef in and cook ten minutes.

Roast Beef.—Fry quickly in its own fat or melted butter, a pound of tender sirloin steak. Cut in pieces and lay in an earthen bake-dish. Fry a slice of ham, cut in small pieces and lay over the beefsteak. Add a few bits of butter and any seasoning preferred. Cover with boiling water, then with a rich biscuit dough rolled to fit the dish.

Roast Spareribs.—Trim off the rough ends, crack the ribs across the middle, rub with salt and sprinkle with pepper. Lay in a roasting pan, cover with a layer of water, and cook for several hours. When done, take out the ribs and lay in a thick sauce of water, then with a rich biscuit dough rolled to fit the dish.

Cream of Sweet Corn.—Use one quart of mixed sweet corn to three parts of boiling soft water or stock of meat soup, and boil until tender. Strain and place the soup over the fire again, mix smooth a tablespoonful each of butter and flour, stirring constantly in a thick saucepan over the fire, and pour in gradually a pint and a half of hot milk, when the soup boils add this and cook for five minutes to the consistency of thick cream; salt or further season at the last.

Turnip with Egg Dressing.—Pare slice, and cut in dice, an inch square, place in a kettle with a little water, salt and a little sugar. When tender, the water should have nearly or quite boiled away, and the turnips should be soft. Add a half pint of cream, and just before removing from the fire, add a beaten egg.

Suet Pudding.—One cupful of finely chopped suet, one cupful of molasses, one half cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of milk, a teaspoonful each of salt and soda, a large cupful of raisins, and a half cupful of flour. Mix and make a stiff batter. Steam three hours or more. Serve hot with hot sauce.

Cranberry Sauce.—Wash a quart of cranberries and place in a granite-ware kettle, with a pint of water. Cook a few minutes until berries are soft, remove from fire, rub through a colander, and mix with the juice of the kettle together with two cupfuls of sugar, boil rapidly for five minutes, then turn in a half cupful of butter.

Rice Meringue Pudding.—Place four tablespoonfuls of rice in one quart of milk. Boil it slowly, until perfectly soft. Take it from the fire, sweeten and stir in a bit of butter. Let it cool. Stir in the yolks of four eggs and the grated rind of one lemon. If the pudding is too thick, add a little cold milk, smooth over the top, spread over it the whites of the eggs, and beat them with the juice of the lemon and six or eight tablespoonfuls of fine sugar. Place in the oven and bake a light brown. It may be made still richer by spreading on a layer of jam or fresh fruit before putting on the meringue.

Mock Mince Pie.—Six crackers rolled fine, half cupful of hot water, one fourth cupful of vinegar, one half cupful of molasses, one half cupful each of sugar, currants and raisins, slices of butter, and add a tablespoonful of melted butter. This will make two pies.

TO GET RID OF STAINS.

Here is a list which housekeepers should paste up where it would be handy when the query comes, advises an exchange: "Oh, dear, what is it that takes out mildew stains or peach stains? I've read it somewhere but I can't remember to save my life!" For fresh tea, and coffee stains use boiling water. Place the linen stained over a large bowl and pour through it boiling water from the teakettle, held at a height to insure force. Old tea and coffee stains which have become "set," should be soaked in cold water first, then boiled.

For peach stains a weak solution of chloride of lime combined with dilute patience. Long soaking is an essential.

Green stains may be removed by cream tartar and water.

For scorch, hang or spread the article in the sun, or if of obstinate discoloration one tablespoonful of chloride of lime in four quarts of cold water and soak the article until mildew disappears. Rinse very thoroughly to avoid any chemical action upon the linen.

For wine stains sprinkle well with salt, moisten with boiling water, then pour boiling water through unsoiled water. For blood stains, use cold water first, then soap and water. As cold water sets the stain, the chloride of lime should be used first, then boiling water from the teakettle.

Fruit stains will usually yield to boiling water; but if not, oxalic acid may be used, allowing 3 ounces of the crystal to one quart of water. The stain with the solution, place over a kettle, and let the water in the steam or in the sun, until the stain disappears, rinse well; wet the stain with ammonia to counteract the acid, and then wash with cold water. This will many times save the article from being sent to the rag-bag, and is a white garment, or a piece of fine fabric.

ROSEBERRY'S CAREER.

Accident of High Birth the Cause of His Failure in Political Life.

The earliest forecast of the career of the Earl of Rosebery was made by a Scotchman, who had made him deliver a speech at a luncheon after a military review. He was a lad of fourteen, but he spoke so well that this keen observer declared that the volunteers had been listening to one of England's future prime ministers.

Twenty years passed and he was still referred to by his friends as a man with a great future in public life, although he had done little to justify expectation. His first speech in the House of Lords, when he was twenty-four, was a feeble one; and while he presided three years afterward over a Social Science Congress and a quarterly meeting of the directors of two Scotch universities, he had made no marked progress in political life. Yet those who met him frequently were impressed with his force of character and exceptional ability, and were in the habit of speaking of him as a future prime minister.

He had not been long, but had made good use of his wealth and leisure. He had traveled much and had thought deeply on many subjects. When he obtained his first official position in 1881 as Under-Secretary of the Home Office, he went ahead rapidly.

In five years he was Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and his intimate friend Mr. Gladstone, had pointed to him as

THE FUTURE LEADER.

of the Liberal party and his own successor. He had already been a leader of the Imperial Federation League, and he subsequently took an active part in the organization of the first London County Council. When Mr. Gladstone retired from public life, the Earl of Rosebery became a member of the cabinet, and he was the future he had excited so much enthusiasm. As a man of the present he has failed to make a reputation as a statesman of the first rank. His tenure of office was short, and his party met with a crushing defeat in the general elections of 1895. As the leader of a divided and discouraged party, he was unable to make a reputation for himself.

His failure to justify the hopes of his friends was due to many causes. He was a man of high birth, and he was without a rival in England. Mr. Chamberlain is a better debater, but he lacks his melodious voice, and resources of humor.

On the platform he is an almost ideal orator, combining with dignity of bearing and earnestness of manner, a sparkling wit and felicitous expression which held an audience.

His career proves that it is a misfortune, at least for an English Liberal, to have been born a peer. He was set in the House of Lords since he was twenty-one. If he could have fought his way to the front in the ranks of the commons, he would have had the political training in the management of party affairs, which would have fitted him for leadership. As a man of high birth, he was a dreamer, interested himself in many things, but he was not a leader. As a prime minister and a statesman, he was not a leader. His public career has been blighted by the accident of high birth.

ACTION OF MAGNETS.

Earth Immersed in a Magnetic Field of Varying Density.

The simultaneous peculiar behavior of magnets at widely scattered observatories has lately suggested to scientists the possibility that the earth is immersed in a magnetic field, so termed, in which there are variations of intensity, which would be expected to proceed from the sun's variations which show a tendency to fall into a typical curve; in March and September this curve stays right side up, but at the solstices it is upside down. In order to show that the reversal apparently depends on the earth's position in its path around the sun, a special watch was some time since made in Munich for Prof. F. Bigelow. A small magnet was suspended in the center of the watch, and was seemingly affected by the aforementioned changes in the intensity of the sun's influence. The magnet was from outer space; that is, on some days the watch would gain 100 seconds, or over 20 seconds, and on others it would lose as much. It seemed to tell the same story as the costly instruments in the special magnetic observatories.

THE REINDEER'S WARM COAT.

The skin of the reindeer is so impervious to the cold that any one clothed in such a dress, and wearing a blanket of the same material, may bear the intensest rigors of an Arctic winter's night.

SEKRETERS.

It is said to be also a source of trouble to the time it is made, and only a few pieces are made.

WITH A RESERVATION.

He—Do you mean to say that you have never loved me once? She—I do; I mean the same man of course.

THE END.

A dark, textured surface, possibly a book cover or endpaper, with a small, light-colored, irregular shape near the top center. The texture is grainy and uneven, with some lighter patches and shadows. The shape at the top center is somewhat elongated and has a rough, irregular edge. The overall color is a deep, dark brown or black.

as the costly instruments in the
magnetic observatories.

THE REINDEER'S WARM COAT.
The skin of the reindeer is
valuable to the cold that any one
wearing it in such a dress, with the
aid of a blanket of the same material,
can bear the intensest rigors of a
winter's night.

WITH A RESERVATION.
He—Do you mean to say that
I have never loved but once?
She—I do; I mean the same
course.

COAT.
Imper-
a cloth-
addition
ai. may
an Arc

HEALTH.

THAT ONE GOOD POINT.

If nature intended that all women should be beautiful her good intentions have not always been carried out to suit everybody. And yet, frequently those who are blessed with beauty are neglecting it. If a woman has one beautiful feature, it is her hair. She counts vainly if she strives to make the most of it. Every one has a right to make herself as pretty and attractive as she knows how, without being accused of undue coquetry. If she has beautiful hair, let her give it the best of care, and dress it in the prettiest and most becoming manner. Of course, the girl with poor hair needs to give it special attention, by brushing, care and curling to improve it. If she has a fine complexion, let her not ruin it by injurious eating and overtaxing the stomach. Early hours and plenty of sleep are necessary to keep the complexion fresh.

Every woman should keep in mind that nothing brings on more wrinkles than worrying and discontent. The cross, sour-tempered woman who assumes an unpleasant expression, and the same is true of the one who is always looking ahead for trouble. The woman who is always complaining makes life unpleasant for herself and all those about her. The woman who would be beautiful must banish discontent, grumbling, sadness and gloom. She should have a calm, placid, disposition, a cheerful mind, and banish worry. She must contrive to always be in good luck and to see good in all things. Such a woman will not have deep wrinkles engraved over her face. Her face will be as smooth as a billiard ball, and she will have a departed, and, providing she takes ordinary good care of her health and appearance, will not be hot, fresh, clear skin with her "tears."

CHANGE OF AIR.

Change of air, according to the "London Lancet," is more than is commonly implied, something different, in fact, from changing one's usual environment. It is pointed out that while the air of health resorts is comparatively exempt from disease germs and organic impurities, this is not the whole secret of the matter. It is also an interesting question why, of two coast towns only a few miles apart and both situated at the same height above the sea, one should have a "bracing" and the other a relaxing climate. As the chemical differences in the air are inappreciable, the suggestion is made that some of the innumerable harmless micro-organisms amid which we live may be responsible for some of the mysterious and diverse characteristics or qualities of air which, though at present inexplicable, profoundly affect the health and spirits of mankind; then, too, the subtle influence of emanations from the soil, from vegetation, and from other minute and inanimate objects must be taken into account. The depressing or exhilarating effect of many substances, chiefly carbon compounds, which are everywhere, in the lungs, in a vaporized or finely divided state, the conclusion is the invariable, air-borne matter which may be so effective for good or ill, are mainly organic in their origin. It is likewise argued that, apart from the question of the relative humidity of the atmosphere, there is really a peculiar virtue in mere change, similarly as a change of diet is equally effective. The therapeutic effect which often results from an altered mode of administering drugs.

A NERVOUS HEADACHE.

A nervous headache, is not, as many suppose, a disease nor a local pain, but is a symptom—a sign that the mental faculties are in need of rest. For this each individual can be his own doctor. The leading factors are air, exercise, water, exercise, and rest, not drugs. Too many people resort to medicines on every provocation; and so many of the drugs given to quiet the nerves, if taken frequently, will after a time prove useless and work much harm. Rest is almost an absolute and certain cure for nervous headache, but the wrong meaning must not be attached to the word. Rest means change of thought, scene and occupation. The brain must have a rest, and it will have it. Attention to diet and proper, nourishing food, plenty of outdoor exercise, and a change of scene, will give their good effect. The one thing to guard against is to not allow the brain to work in any one groove, and care should be taken to have frequent change.

A relief for nervous headache is frequently found in hot water. Loosen the clothing and lie down if possible. Place a cloth soaked in hot water on the back of the neck. This should be repeated many times, and the hot water should also be applied back of the ears. The water should be as hot as can comfortably be borne. It will be found that the aching muscles will relax and the pain gradually vanish. Hot water is always a soothing for aching muscles, especially if caused through some nervous strain. Apply with a cloth or sponge and relief will eventually result.

USE FOR SAND BAGS.

A convenient article for a sick room is a sand bag. When the sand has been boiled and carefully dried afterward in a kettle on the stove so as to be purified, it is ready for use. Make a bag about eight inches square of flannel, fill it with the sand, sew up close and cover with a cotton case, so it can be heated quickly without sitting out. This is better than hot bottles, because it is not likely to break, and can be tucked up on the back or wherever it is needed. The sand holds the heat for a long time.

USEFUL HEALTH HINTS.

Neuralgia is speedily relieved by applying a cloth saturated with essence of peppermint to the painful spot. For severe cuts and lacerations the best remedy known is a mixture of calomel, and, if used a time, there need be no fear of its use. Add half a teaspoonful of water to each ounce of calomel.

the tincture to half a cup of water and keep the wound moist with the solution.

Drinking trouble can be cured by drinking a strong tea made with blackberry leaves. This remedy is perfectly harmless, and always effects a cure.

Sore throat and even diphtheria can be cured by swallowing dry sulphur. In case the patient is a child who objects to swallowing the sulphur, it may be blown from a paper into the throat.

Pain in the back caused by a strain or kidney trouble is soon relieved by placing a towel across the back and wetting it with alcohol and water in equal quantities, over this place a dry towel and let them remain on all night.

For severe coughs and colds saturate flannel with camphorated oil and turpentine and apply to the chest. Use two parts of the oil to one part of turpentine. This relieves the soreness of the chest and the cough soon subsides.

Burns are promptly relieved by brushing the burned surface over with molasses.

Corns may be cured in a short time by binding on a piece of fresh lemon, which should be allowed to remain on all night. After a few applications the corn will separate from the healthy flesh.

One of the best applications to prevent the hair from falling out is bitter apple, one half ounce to one pint of Jamaica rum.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Dick—"There's nothing like philosophy to console one in misfortune." Wick—"Yes, provided of course, it's some other man's misfortune." She—"Oh, James, how grand the sea is! How wonderful! I do so like the roar of the ocean." He—"So do I, Elizabeth. Please keep quiet."

He, who has known her three days only—"May I call you Edith?" She—"I don't see why; my parents thought Emily was quite good enough."

A lawyer recently went into the surf to bathe, and encountered a huge shark. They eyes met for an instant, when the shark uttered a low growl, and my system was so run down that life was a burden to me. I was allowed to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I did with extreme beneficial results. I commenced taking the pills about Christmas time and now I am feeling so good as to think I thought it my duty to write the proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and let them know how extremely grateful I am for the cure my medicine has effected in me. I had taken only six boxes when my condition of health was a paradise, to what it had been for some months previous. Mr. Bell is a quiet unassuming man and evidently not given to over-enthusiasm, but there was no mistaking his earnestness when recounting his experiences to the reporter. He will always be a firm believer in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Spoke—"Was it not disgraceful, the way in which Emma sneered in church today?" Wick—"I should think it was. Why, he woke us all up."

Young aspirant, to editor—"I wish to pursue a literary career." Editor—"Well, you must pursue it. If you ever catch up with it, drop in and let me know."

"How is your wife getting on?" "She is improving slowly. She is not well enough to attend to her household duties yet, but yesterday she was out shopping."

Doctor, to female patient—"You have a slight touch of fever; your tongue has a thick coat. Patient, excitedly—"Oh, doctor—do tell me, doctor, how it fits."

Old Mill—"Young man, my daughter tells me you kissed her last night. Perdy! Perdy! Well, if she wants to go bragging about it, that's her privilege."

"Hungry?" "Yes," said the kind lady, "None," answered Mr. Higgins, "it's not worth being a empty tummy."

"Before a man is thirty he falls in love with every pretty girl he looks at." "Yes!" "And after he is thirty he falls in love with every pretty girl who looks at him."

Jack—"How're you getting on, Mike?" "Well, I'm getting on, Mike." "Well, I represent a lion in a wild beast show."

It is so perplexing to be told that a married man has been released from his sufferings at last; you can never tell whether it is the man himself who has died or his wife.

Cautious—Mrs. Flagg—"Why can't you wash your face once in a while without my having to tell you every time?" Tommy—"I'm afraid you'd think I'd been in swimmin'."

What they had at home—"First little girl—"We have a chrysanthemum growing at our house." Second little girl—"We have a schoolroom boarding at our house."

His last application—Housekeeper—"Here is a telegram. Your nephew is dead." Property owner with a growl—"Humph! Now, I guess, he wants money to bury himself with."

Rev. Dr. Sainly—"What a delicate little man you are with your studies!" Willy—"Yes, sir; I am trying to learn to read, so that I can tell the names of the horses that win."

All in the family—"Well, the widow sued the editor for libel." "Get anything?" "One thousand pounds. But she didn't have it long enough." "Why?" "The editor married her."

We hear music over at your house all the time, Jenkins." "Yes, our cook has been taking lessons in physical culture, and she won't wash a dish without somebody playing on the piano."

Mother—"You should consent to let her marry him. They have two hearts that beat as one." Father—"Yes, and two minds without a single thought. I shall enter no objection at all."

THE GOOD SIDE.

We may, if we choose, make the worst of one another. Everyone has his weak points; everyone has his faults. We may make the worst of those; we may fix our attention constantly upon them. But we may also make the best of one another. We may forgive, even as we hope to be forgiven. We may put ourselves in the place of others, and ask what we should wish to be done, and then, if we were in their place, by the same token, we should be in theirs.

Thoroughly Grateful.

MR. STEPHEN DELISLE GLADY TELLS HOW HE WAS CURED.

After Other Remedies Failed to Help Him, He Took Williams' Pink Pills Made in U.S.A. Healthy Man.

From the Montreal Herald.

Down on William street the bulk of the butter and cheese trade is done and it is there that the Montreal cold storage and freezing company's mammoth building is located. In the summer time, when extensive shipments of ice being made, the big block is a veritable beehive. Several well known exporting firms have their warehouses in this building and one of them is F.M. T. Ward & Co. Their head warehouse man is Mr. Stephen Delisle, who is a French-Canadian and in the prime of life. If ever there was a grateful man on the face of the earth to-day that man is Stephen Delisle. After suffering in horrible agonies for several months he is now the picture of health and feels that it is his duty to tell all the world how he was restored to health and happiness. Mr. Delisle explained his troubles, now fortunately a thing of the past, to a reporter of the Montreal Herald recently. "My work called me to all parts of the warehouse," said he, "and sometimes I went into the cellar with a complicated case of cramp and then back to the other parts of the warehouse to the warmer atmosphere. About a year ago I began to feel very ill with a complicated case of indigestion, biliousness and the resulting nervous disorders such as sick headache and loss of appetite. I began doctoring, but I seemed to grow worse every day. I slept very little and as I was not feeling so good as to do any work, and even the exertion of moving about would tire me out. I had a very poor appetite and what food I ate did not do me any good. I suffered from a severe pain in the back and side. During that time I had tried many medicines but they gave me no relief. I had become so weak and my system was so run down that life was a burden to me. I was allowed to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I did with extreme beneficial results. I commenced taking the pills about Christmas time and now I am feeling so good as to think I thought it my duty to write the proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and let them know how extremely grateful I am for the cure my medicine has effected in me. I had taken only six boxes when my condition of health was a paradise, to what it had been for some months previous. Mr. Bell is a quiet unassuming man and evidently not given to over-enthusiasm, but there was no mistaking his earnestness when recounting his experiences to the reporter. He will always be a firm believer in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

AFTER TAKING.

It is true I can't sing very well, said the cat that had just swallowed his canary, but I have a good deal of music in me, all the same.

WHAT D.R. A. E. SALTER SAYS.

Buffalo, N.Y.—Gents:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption.

MERELY LANGUAGE.

Is your daughter a contractor, may I ask? A contractor? What do you mean? Well, I heard her say that when she saw the parade coming she tore up the street.

POSTING THEMSELVES.

We sit up very late every night to read. Do you belong to so many clubs. No; but if we didn't read nearly all night, we couldn't answer Bobby's questions.

BREAD OFFERED CHURCH-GOERS.

To encourage the destitute to attend public worship the clergy of the Church of the Sacre-Coeur, on Montmartre, Paris, give away loaves of bread after each service. The daily number of applicants averages 2,000.

A NOVEL IDEA.

Five Hundred Dollars Offered for Testimonials by the Proprietor of Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills.

To introduce into this country this old and well-tried German Pill, and to sell this admirable tonic and Company have determined to give five hundred dollars in cash, divided among the senders of the ten best testimonials received from those who use their Pills. They reserve the right either to give the five hundred dollars to one or two persons, or to divide it among the senders of the ten best testimonials. K. H. Schiller & Company are to be the sole judges of which are the best testimonials, and will award the cash accordingly.

This offer will remain open until the 1st March next.

You will not find these Pills in drug stores at present, nor until a demand is created for them; at all events, Schiller does not intend to continue to risk the druggist offering you "something just as good" on which he would make four or five times the profit.

Be prompt in sending in, for the testimonials will be considered as they come to hand, but the award will not be made until the 1st March next.

The price of the Pills is fifty cents per box, but Schiller & Company require each person to send for two boxes so that the pills can be given a fair trial.

Send the Pills and try them, and, if you find them good, write Schiller your opinion in as few words as possible, and, if your testimonial is the best of all sent in, you will get the five hundred dollars; if ten others are as good, fifty dollars will be given to each of the ten. Testimonials must not be longer than fifty words and the shorter the better.

Schiller & Company say they have thousands of foreign testimonials, but they want Canadian and American ones, and take this plan of getting them at once, and of course, they want testimonials only from those who have given the Pills a fair trial.

The Pills are a sovereign remedy for all blood impurities and one box is equal to any dollar bottle of Sarsaparilla. Remit direct to K. H. Schiller & Company, Toronto, Ontario.

HIS ABLE FEET.

Mr. Plimley—I have found, after a good deal of experimenting, that I can think best when I am in a recumbent position, or when I can put my feet up on my desk so as to get them upon a level with my head.

Miss Plimley—I have often wondered where your brains were.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED.

By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased part of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, it has a running sound or impedes hearing and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result and it takes inflammation on the tube and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

Wm. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

DOUBTFUL.

Griggs—Is Miss Palisade a girl of tact? Griggs—Well, I don't know. When she refused me she said it wasn't because I couldn't support her.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the Face, and makes the head clear as a bell.

The substitution of one article for another is a kind of green goods game that the public can put an end to by refusing to trade at stores where it is practiced.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., for the last 15 years, and believe him to be a man of honor and integrity, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him from his business.

Wm. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A merchant offers substitutes because he makes a lot of money on them. Good articles cannot be put on the market at a high profit.

The Daily Globe

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1903. Price 10 Cents. Published by The Daily Globe Co., 100 N. 3rd St., New York. Entered as Second-Class Matter, March 1, 1903. Post Office at New York, N.Y., authorized to mail this publication at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917. Paid for by The Daily Globe Co., New York, N.Y.

Is buying medicines, food products, kitchen preparations, or anything else that concerns health, see that no strange, inferior goods are recommended by irresponsible persons.

Elop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to consumption. A 25c. bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life.

Landlady—"After the dinner we will have games in the drawing-room." Old boarder, carving—"That's right! I don't believe in all work and no play."

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading boarder, carving—"That's right! I don't believe in all work and no play."

W. P. C. 855.

AGENTS WANTED.—No work inspection. For more information, write to W. P. C. 855.

OLD Canadian Postage stamps, wanted, in lots of 100, 250, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 10000, 25000, 50000, 100000, 250000, 500000, 1000000, 2500000, 5000000, 10000000, 25000000, 50000000, 100000000, 250000000, 500000000, 1000000000, 2500000000, 5000000000, 10000000000, 25000000000, 50000000000, 100000000000, 250000000000, 500000000000, 1000000000000, 2500000000000, 5000000000000, 10000000000000, 25000000000000, 50000000000000, 100000000000000, 250000000000000, 500000000000000, 1000000000000000, 2500000000000000, 5000000000000000, 10000000000000000, 25000000000000000, 50000000000000000, 100000000000000000, 250000000000000000, 500000000000000000, 1000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000, 5000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000000000000000, 100, 25000000000000000000000000000000000000000, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 100, 25000, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 100, 25000, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 100, 25000, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 100, 25000, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 100, 25000, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 100, 25000, 500, 1000, 250000000

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGO

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1897.

BUSINESS CARDS.

T. E. OLIVER, D.D.S.,

DENTIST,

HONOR GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY, AND M.R.C.D.S. of Ontario.
Office—Over Parker's Drug Store.
Will visit Marmora every Thursday.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO Medical College, Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Boulter's former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office over Brown & McCutcheon's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISSIONER, &c. Office over Boldrick's store, Stirling.

C. D. MACAULAY,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., OFFICE, Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont.
Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

W. P. McMAHON,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., Belleville, Ont.
Private Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.
Office, East side Front St.

FLINT & McCAMON.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES Public, &c. Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Money to Loan at Lowest Rates and no Commission Charged.
Office—City Hall, Belleville.
JOHN J. B. FLINT, W. J. McCAMON.

JOHN S. BLACK,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR taking Affidavits. Office over the store lately occupied by G. L. Scott, Stirling.

BAILEYS AND AUCTIONEERS.

CHARLES BUTLER AND HARRY HARRIS, Auctioneers and Licensed Auctioneers for the County of Hastings. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to. C. Butler, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, at usual Residence, Stirling, Ont.

STIRLING LODGE

I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block.

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING

At 8 o'clock. G. L. SCOTT, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.

TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month until further notice.

The Dental Exam. Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

B. C. HUBBELL,

MARMORA.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES AND Justice of the Peace for county Hastings.

A. E. TWEEDIE, V.S., Stirling.

Office one door west of the Kerby Hotel. All calls promptly attended day and night.

STIRLING MARBLE WORKS.

JOHN MOORE,

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN MARBLE AND GRANITE, has now on hand a full supply of Marble in Southern Falls and Blue; also, Granite, all call solicited. Shop on Front Street.

Farm for Sale.

Situated one mile and a half west of Stirling, on town line, better known as the Chas. McKee farm. Good house, barn, driveway, &c. For further particulars apply to

WILL R. WARREN,

On the premises.

Note Heads, Envelopes,

Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

W. T. SINE,

Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland China and Tamworth Swine. Bred from Imported Stock. Registered Pedigrees. Pigs of both sets for sale. Prices right.

LOT 12, CON. 5.

SINE P. O.

Notice to Farmers

The undersigned is prepared to furnish for Ground Feed, Rolled Oats, Barley, Corn Meal, Flour, Bran & Shovel.

E. W. BROOKS,

Lot 22, Con. 1, Hastings.

THE NEWS-ARGO

TO JANUARY 1st, 1900.

ONLY 15 DAYS TO MAKE YOUR CHOICE FOR Christmas Presents.

It is well not to leave it off to the last moment. You can get them just as cheap from us now as Xmas eve, and you get a larger selection. We will lay aside any goods you want kept for you.

We have a number of lines in our stock which make suitable presents.

New Christmas Neckwear,

Assortment never equalled in the County

SILK MUFFLERS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, SATIN SUSPENDERS, MOCHA GLOVES, KID GLOVES, MOCHA MITTS for Ladies, GREY LAMB GAUNTLETS, FUR COLLARS, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

We will give you a fuller list next week. Watch for it. It will interest YOU.

Call and get that NEW SUIT at

WARD'S,

YOUR TAILOR, HATTER AND FURNISHER.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE WINTER COATS at GREAT REDUCTIONS LAST YEAR'S COATS AT HALF PRICE

A lot of Dress Goods at Job Prices. Cloaking away down. Ladies' Guernseys, 20c. up.

Infant's Wool Guernseys and Hose.

Infant's Cloaking, 20 percent off.

Ladies' Fur Collars, 25 percent off.

One FUR CAPE left, \$12.00 for \$8.00.

MEN'S OVERCOATS away down.

XMAS GROCERIES cheap. Watch for next week.

Highest price paid for Poultry.

C. F. STICKLE.

XMAS GROCERIES.

Are now having your attention. Have you decided where you will buy your

**Raisins,
Currants,
Peels,
Essences,**

**Cranberries,
Canned Goods,
Baltimore Oysters,
Finnan Haddies.**

You want the best, and we can furnish you at the lowest possible prices for cash.

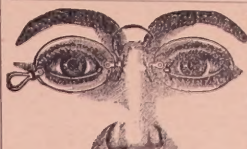
CROCKERY

A full new Stock, consisting of DINNER and TOILET SETS, also everything in the way of XMAS PRESENTS. Drop in and see them.

WINDSOR SALT FOR SALE.

J. SHAW,

GROCER & BAKER.



HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF IT?

Xmas! Less than four weeks away, and so many presents to buy! We are showing a choice lot of goods, very appropriate for Xmas presents, only to be seen to be admired—and first choice is always the best. Make your selections early—they can be put away for you. Nothing more appropriate than a nice pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. The eyesight can be tested afterwards.

W. H. CALDER,

JEWELLER & OPTICIAN.

CHRISTMAS

—IN—

O

Has charms for many. There

vertised for the trip. Call

full information as to date

and time of departure.

Call on

at

at

at

at

at

at

at

S. S. Convention.

As announced, the Fifth Annual Convention of Stirling, Rawdon and Marmora S. S. Association was held in Springbrook on the afternoon and evening of Nov. 30th.

The attendance was larger than at any former meeting, the commodious Methodist Church being filled at the afternoon meeting, and an hour before the opening of the evening session it was almost impossible to gain admittance. The Committee, however, was equal to the occasion, and soon the large Hall across the street was secured, and a very successful overflow meeting, presided over by Rev. R. McCulloch, was held, the speakers kindly addressing both meetings.

Great interest was manifested throughout the entire meeting, and in looking over the very representative audience one was led to feel that the people of this district are fully alive to the value and importance of the Sabbath School movement.

The genial chairman of the Billeting Committee, Mr. D. W. Roblin, greeted all comers, secured their autographs, and with his assistants, arranged for billets for all who so desired; and from the happy appearance of the delegates at the opening of the evening meeting, we assume that the citizens of Springbrook have, along with other virtues, that of hospitality in a high degree.

A new feature of this Convention was a chart, hung in full view, showing the name of each School and statistics gathered from reports of last year.

The Association was happy in having for its president Rev. G. L. Johnston, whose genial manner, prompt attention to details, and pointed comments did much to make the meeting the success it was universally pronounced to be.

Rev. S. S. Burns conducted the opening exercises, after which the Convention was welcomed by the President, who gave a retrospective view of the work of the Association, and explained the objects of the Convention, which he said were to help S. S. workers by giving advice, presenting new methods, etc., and to aid in cultivating the minds of the people, making them good citizens of earth and for Heaven. The appointment of a Nominating Committee followed, after which the Convention listened to an interesting address by Rev. S. S. Burns on the subject "The Proper Attitude of Parents in Respect to the S. School."

Mr. Burns took this to mean Family Religion, or Christianity in the Home, and said that the interest taken in religious things is determined by home religion. No Church or Sabbath School equalled the home in effectiveness, as its influence extended from the cradle to the grave, and beyond to the judgment. Parents are responsible for the religious life of the inmates the home, and the School cannot take its place. Home is the nursery of human life. There beauty of character is developed and parents' example should be such that children in mirroring their lives, would show only that which is pure and true. Home religion should be consecrated, whole souled, true to principle, practical, not satisfied with the safety of the home, but reaching out to others. It should be a confessed religion. There should be attendance at church services; keeping the sacraments; grace before meals; family prayers, etc. There are two kinds of Home religion, the speaker said in closing, one a pious fraud, the other earnest, true. We need the Holy Spirit to keep us from becoming mere formalists.

Mr. Vankleek and Geo. A. Johnson led an interesting discussion on this question, after which Rev. Wm. Johnston gave an address on the subject, "Why do so Many of our Young Men Drift from the S. School." The speaker preaced his address by alluding to the position young men held in the home, church and state, and the valuable services they perform, and said the Sabbath School should feel the importance of keeping them. That they do drift from our schools is a fact, and we should consider 1st What powers and influences draw them away; 2nd: What powers and influences have the S. School which it does not use to hold them. First, there is the power of Evil, led by a personal devil, who uses every influence possible, among them being sin in the heart, and association. To counteract this we have the Word and the Work. Boys and girls must be taught the truth, and the school must be their

Watch your Words.

" " Actions.

" " Thoughts.

" " Conscience.

" " Hearts.

The children were enthusiastic and the answers were prompt and correct, though a ripple of laughter followed the suggestion of the word Hands for the last letter by one bright little fellow. Mr. McCulloch gave a brief, interesting talk from these headings, after which the session closed.

The evening session opened with

volitional exercises conducted by

W. D. P. Wilson, after which the

port of the Executive Committee

the following recommendation, was

received and adopted:

"Your Committee recommend

to this Association the sum of \$100

to the County Association for provincial

purposes, and that the Superintendents

be requested to take a collection from

their schools early in the year to raise

this amount."

As was

that the invitation from that

ant for the Association to meet next

year be accepted, and that the

following be the officers elect, viz:

Geo. E. Mack, President.

J. S. Chard, Secretary.

Geo. A. Johnson, Treasurer.

These officers were introduced by the

President, after which the Convention

discussed the subject, "The Superintendent

and his School," which was briefly

opened up by Geo. E. Mack. Papers on

this subject were presented by Miss V.

Hamilton, Supt. of Zion S. S.; J. S.

Chard, of Hubble Hill, and many others.

The address of the Convention was

given by Mr. L. McKeljohn, from the

subject "The Claims of Childhood," and

at the urgent request of the Convention

Mr. McKeljohn consented to having it

published in the local press.

Mr. G. E. Kennedy, B. A., also gave

an excellent address.

Miss E. Conley, of Stirling, and the

Springbrook choir did valuable service

in the musical part of the

subject "The Claims of Childhood," and

the S. S. children very ably assisted in

"Scatter Seeds."

Local

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

Loc

THE THIRD TIME.

Continued.

arms again, and in the gloom, but his words careless care, her troubled face.

us look may dis- as an ca- and the not yet urge—and will—

and- room and the house very very, still. Outside, the wind sobbed and shuddered, and the bare wintry trees rattled like dead bones inside the loud ticking of the clock, the monotonous dropping of lurid cinders, the sleepy purring of a big Maltese cat, made a dull, drowsy chorus of their own.

clock struck eight. At its first sound away the chamber door opened. Two Ellen Rossiter walked into the room, her elbow by a supreme effort, and asked with wild, eager eyes into the face of her spy. She was a little, wiry girl, this Ellen Rossiter—a female terrorist, with lips thin as knife-blades, and the pale, death-blue eyes, like the sick woman herself, a sordid and sullen and disappointed, cross old maid.

Miss Hardenbrook asked, with a fiercer clutch at her bedclothes. "Don't stand staring at me there, Ellen Rossiter, like a fool, but speak out! Was the note true—was it from him? Was she there?"

She made the reply with cold deliberation, removing her things and folding them up.

"I was at the place before her. I knew it well—she often met him there before. I hid behind the bushes and waited. He came first, singing, and then she came, like the idiot that he is. She did not keep him waiting long; she came all in a hurry, and, kissing him, she began kissing him, calling him her love and her darling in a manner that was perfectly sickening and disgusting. I saw it all, and heard every word they said."

"What did they say?"

She compressed her thin lips, as her mouth was only a pale pink.

"Ask me—you know I will tell you." "Tell me, Ellen, tell me, for I will be a good girl."

the bedside, her lap, her steel-blue eyes into the burning woman and then, with a diabolical precision, the whole conversation.

Miss Rossiter covered her face with a convulsive shudder.

"Oh, my God!" she cried. "Oh, my God! He loves you months after you left, Willard!"

"And he, and centuries of years of years of heaven."

"He dropped, and the Ellen Rossiter—Thank heaven, it is not me that lox."

"I was at her square iron pillar from under her pillow, and her square iron pillar contained two un- Miss Hardenbrook opened one of the walls, and he broke and tore it into the hopes of George Willard. So are ingrati- punished! Send for Susan."

her lawyer, Susan Benson, and returned in half an hour, and both. The second will was spread before Miss Hardenbrook; her face had grown hard and rigid as iron.

"I am going to sign my will, Mr. Benson," she said; "the other, I have destroyed. I have sent for you two to witness the proceeding."

She took a pen and signed the will with a firm unflinching hand. The other two affixed their signatures. Then, with the same rigid composure, she locked up the document, and handed the key to the lawyer.

"You will keep this, my friend. The I am bequeathed, you will read the will in this room, to those that attend in this room. Now leave me—I am anxious to sleep."

Anglican Church, her face to the wall, which was crowded a crept away on a large number of candidates for an ingly adults. As was liable to "Ev. F. What any excitement, and surely she did not retire; she de- tory and passed up in twelve struck. The house was in its awfully clamor- ous form without) The rain fell—wind- noised, the cries the lone watching she is afraid to go

[illegible]

Witch
que af-
by six
advan-
a little
an con-
scent
enlarge
and at
with
and not
just nat-
received
weretold
quired,
a mark.
was in
the guests
drive to
may was
the elated
with in-
ment
to go gen-
tlemen
to the
they de-
the side
on three
selves
to be
with coal-
selves know
was dis-
courage
om were
which were
a dragona-
at a
was a real
little ner-
tense
rior was
was placed
noticed only
and occu-
which
Each
to ride.
of rib-
it the
on match-
s partner
then put
confusion
of de-
decoration
be one of
n, and al-
had it
of place
popular
pleasure.
OKS.
something
pher.
is good!
Girls
your se-
you want
something
look pleas-
not al-
mucial
dictation.
pleasant
important,
to her
he mind's
could that
graces the
of heave-
What if
come out
at exactly
the firm-
at reflects
resolution.
he hairs to
of the hair
to, look
and hard-
s we want
of living.
to answer.
to speak
to the
of the your
to light up
of shabre
of more tragic
to give in
to know
to think
of wisdom
that you
to get into
from that
in your
the lat-
ports and
ed, while
the world
mean
and grow
downing
up a
your
nitor

[illegible]

Woman who has to go out into the world to make her living. Unfortunately self-reliance is not exactly a feminine trait. The woman who has a characteristic of the sterner sex, that a touch of self-reliance to a woman is invaluable, and will more than anything else lead her to her advancement in the world. The woman who is not to have enough reliance to keep herself well to the front in business matters, to possess a proper bearing in public and private, to impress others with the fact that she is a woman of refinement, not one to be taken advantage of, not one to be abused. No doubt she will be a woman of great worth, but after all, woman is something more than the slave and plaything of man. The woman who has self-reliance is quite in accordance with modern, quite in accordance with the attributes of womanhood with the best of the world. The woman who is keeping with the gentler characteristics that distinguish women from men.

A MILLIONAIRE'S FREAK.

How the Founder of Monte Carlo Gambled Once and Once Only.

Mons. Blanc, the founder of the Casino at Monte Carlo, which really means Monte Carlo itself, was very eccentric. If he had ever been young there is no record of the fact, for he is always described as a little old gentleman, clad in a long coat, and walking with the aid of a yellow cane, with which he would never cease during his waking hours.

Though enormously wealthy, says the London Mail, he was excessively thrifty in trifling matters, and would haggle like an old clothes man to save a franc on articles for his personal use, though he thought nothing of expending hundreds of francs in beautifying the Casino and the miniature city.

He was never known to play at the tables, excepting on one occasion, and then it was a somewhat costly experience.

While on a visit to the Wiesbaden Casino, with Mme. Blanc, he was in the habit of accompanying her on a morning stroll each day. During one of these walks madame complained of the heat of the sun, and requested her husband to buy her a parasol.

Accordingly the two entered the shop where madame selected a very pretty article, worth eighty francs—about 43 1/2s.—which M. Blanc, with a scowl and a muttered grumble, paid.

When the casino opened at noon again the next day, the husband and the visitors to see M. Blanc place two louis on the red side of the trente et quarante tables. The husband hesitated to buy a chair, and this he declined, saying he was only going to remain a few minutes. When the cards were dealt he was not to take up his winnings, left the original stake on the table. For a second time he won, and had now got back the price of the parasol. But not content he ventured another two louis which this time he lost. Something annoyed at this the founder of the place decided to recoup himself, thus getting back the cost of the umbrella again.

Determined, however, to regain his loss, he staked them again, only to see them raked in by the bank. Thus he kept on winning and losing, and at last he recovered his two louis, till at last he found himself twenty-five louis out, all the gold his pocket book contained. He took the note he had won quickly, changed and swallowed up. Then, becoming exasperated, he cashed his check for a large sum, and sitting down at the nearest hour passed, but M. Blanc's eyes fixed on the treacherous pasted-up card and he was frozen to the spot. He kept on planking down heavy stakes until the last deal was declared, when, calmly rising, he seized his cash and ran away through the gaping onlookers into the open air.

On reaching home he found Mme. Blanc playing "patience" with a pack of cards, the offending parasol being on the table.

"Madame," he said the old gentleman, "do you know what that thing has cost me?"

"No, monsieur, am." "It cost you eighty francs."

"Madame," rejoined he, "you are mistaken. I have just paid the bill for 100 francs."

Madame's sunshade had cost no less than 43 1/2s.

RAILROAD TO THE KLONDIKE.

A company is being organized in Toronto to build a railroad to the Klondike. It is proposed to use a system of motive power recently invented. The principle of the invention is to apply the power direct to every wheel of the cars, doing away with the ordinary engine, and using a train a driving wheel, and using gasoline as a means of generating steam for power.

**How the Founder of Monte Carlo Gambled
Once and Once Only.**

Mons. Blanc, the founder of the Ca-

wino at Monte Carlo, which really means Monte Carlo itself, was very eccentric. If he had ever been young there is no record of the fact, for he is always described as a little old gentleman, clad in a long coat, and walking with the aid of a yellow cane without which he was never seen during his waking hours.

Though enormously wealthy, says the London Mail, he was excessively thrifty in trifling matters, and would haggle like an old clothes man to save a franc on articles for his personal use, though he thought nothing of expending hundreds of francs in beautifying the Casino and the miniature city.

He was never known to play at the tables, excepting on one occasion, and then it was a somewhat costly experience.

While on a visit to the Wiesbaden Casino, with Mme. Blanc, he was in the habit of accompanying her on morning stroll each day. During one of these walks madame complained of the heat of the sun, and requested her husband to buy her a parasol. Accordingly the two entered the shop where madame selected a very prettily article, worth eighty francs—about \$145.—which M. Blanc, with a scowl

When the casino opened at noon, great was the astonishment of the croupiers and the visitors to see Blanc place two louis on the red side of the trente et quarante table. He advanced to the table, took the cards, turned the chair and this he declined, saying, "I was only going to remain a few minutes. When the cards were dealt, I won, and taking up his winnings, he took the original stake on the black side. He had lost the first time, but he had not got back the price of the umbrella. He was not content he ventured another two louis which this time he lost. Some what annoyed at this the founder of the place doubled the stake and he got back the cost of the umbrella again.

Determined, however, to regain the two louis, he staked them again, or to see them raked in by the dealer. But he kept on winning, and lost but once. To recover the two louis, till at last he found himself twenty-five louis out. He hid his pocket book contained. A thousand franc note he had was quickly changed and swallowed up. Then, completely exhausted, he drew a check for a large sum, and, sitting down, commenced the battle in earnest. His after hour passed, but M. Blanc's eyes fixed on the treacherous board, never budged from his post. He kept on winning, and was staked until the last deal was declared, when, calmly rising, he seized his yellow cane and made his way through the gaping onlookers into the op-

On reaching home he found Mr. Blanc playing "patience" with a pack of cards, the offending parasol being on the table.

"Madame," said the old gentleman, "do you know what that thing has cost me?"

Mais oui, mon ami. "It cost you eighty francs."

"Madame," rejoined he, "you are mistaken I have just paid the bill—91,000 francs."

Madame's sunshade had cost no less than £3,640.

RAILROAD TO THE KLONDIKE.
A company is being organized in Toronto to build a railroad to the Klondike. It is proposed to use a system of power cars, recently invented. The principle of the invention is to apply the power direct to every wheel of the cars, doing away with a locomotive making every wheel of a train a driving wheel, and using gas or electricity for power. A motor is to be placed on every car, and the inventors assert that, thus plan besides enabling them to dispense with rails heavier than six pounds, will enable trains to climb grades much steeper than are now traversed by any of the world's railways. There have been private trials of the new invention which demonstrate the promoters' claim that a train of cars so equipped can mount a grade of one in four.

Life-Sustaining Value of Meat and Vegetables Proven Through Experiment

A series of investigations just com

dicted by experts connected with the United States department of agriculture. The fact that there is so immense amount of popular ignorance in the matter of cooking; that, while the greater part of the food of man is made up of vegetables, and that the changes which various foods undergo during the process and the losses which are brought about have been but little known, is a very serious matter. For instance, that in 100 pounds of uncooked cabbage there are but 7-1/2 pounds of dry matter, and that of this dry matter only 10 pounds are found in the cooking pot. Experiments with potatoes showed that in order to obtain the highest food value potatoes should not be peeled, but that the greatest loss of potatoes are peeled before cooking the least loss is sustained by putting them directly into hot water and boiling them for 10 minutes. Even then the loss is very considerable.

"Now try to think of something pleasant!" said the photographer.

Why? So as to look handsome! Girl what is good for a moment is good for a month or a year. There is your secret—there's your recipe! If you want to be fair to see think of something pleasant.

Notice that he did not say look pleasant. The conscious effort is not always quite agreeable. The facial muscles do not take kindly to dictation. But anyone can think of pleasant things, and, what is quite important, resolutely turn away from that which is sad and disagreeable. The mind's eye has its eyelid, and it should shut out whatever darkens or disgraces the daily "view."

But what if care and grief have already begun their ravages? What if real wounds bleed, real sorrows curdle their disgusting furrows, real cruelty, or wrong or hardship teach the firmest lips of kind grimness that reflect the mind's steadiness and strength? One must not let a gray hair to have this happen. It is one of the wonders of life, as we grow older, to look back and see that the things which have made the difference when we were but newly apprenticed to the art of living. Even here there is the one answer: "Brave spirits and a good heart." Let us turn to the light—your back to the evil. Keep on the sunny side of your life-house. When the sun won't shine at all, make an excuse of it to light up the candles.

A friend, who has had her share of illness and worry, if not of more tragic troubles, has an unsympathetic bit of advice which she is fond of giving in season and out of season. "Never let anyone pity you." I have come to think of it as the distilled essence of wisdom. Cross the street rather than meet that

A strip of flannel or a soft napkin folded lengthwise and dipped in hot water and wrung out, and then applied around the neck of a child that has the croup, will usually bring relief in a few minutes.

and dipped in hot water, quickly
wrung and applied over the site
toothache or neuralgia. Generally
afforded relief. People who like
the

A company is being organized in Rio de Janeiro to build a railroad to the Rio de Janeiro dike. It is proposed to use a system of motive power recently invented. The principle of the invention is to apply the power direct to every wheel of the cars, doing away with a locomotive making every wheel of a car a locomotive. The motive power is gasoline as a means of generating steam for power and the inventors claim that the cost of the system is less than that of the steam engine. The system is claimed to be so simple that it can be applied to all grades with rails heavier than six pounds. It will enable trains to go on grades much steeper than those now covered by the steam engine. The system has been private trials of the new invention which demonstrated that the promoters' claim that a train of cars could be moved a grade of one in four.

LESSON IN ECONOMY

Clothing Dealer—Mein frient, vyyu
and buy your clothing off me!
Dudlish Youth—I always have my coat
made to order, sir.
—so mit een vashionable tailor
and you know, mein freint, da
em, Mr. Greatpurses, and
other rich merchants and bank
brokers, always buy der
Dot ready made, eh?
heard so. What we
say got rich.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting News About Our Own Country, Great Britain, United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

Officers are being received for the Great Western railway from Stratford, Ontario, in Prince Edward Island is yielding the most satisfactory results. The export live stock season in Montreal was one of the worst on record for the shippers.

The Grand Trunk is considering the question of doubling tracks in line from Hamilton to Niagara Falls. The by law in favor of the telegraph ownership of the telegraph was carried in Winnipeg by a vote of 1346 to 83.

The Department of the Interior is being urged to having under the North-West. The more arid districts of the North-West.

The Canadian Pacific Railway reports a good outlook for shipment via St. John, and a growing confidence amongst shippers in the all-Canadian line.

Dr. McEachern, Dominion Veterinary Inspector, will open a station at Outremont, near Montreal, for investigating tuberculosis and other ill of cattle.

It is reported at Winnipeg that Lieutenant-Governor Patterson, of Manitoba, will succeed Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh in the Northwest Territories.

The report on criminal statistics for the Dominion, recently issued, shows that there were three hundred and thirty-five less indictable offences during last year than during the previous year.

Mr. McClelland Stewart, who has returned to Ottawa from London, says that the Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal is an assured success, as the scheme is backed up by an abundance of English capital.

Another case of smallpox has been reported to the Montreal Health Officer. It is that of Sister McDonald, of the Penitentiary at St. Catherine, where there have been four cases of the disease lately.

The Government dairies in the Regina district have had a successful year, having made about three hundred and fifty thousand pounds of butter, which will net in the neighborhood of sixteen cents a pound.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Scottish Butchers' Union is attending its boycott to the Canadian steamship lines.

Admiral Sir Augustus Phillimore, K.C.B., retired, is dead. He was seventy-five years of age.

Mr. Swinburne, the poet laureate, at the idea of establishing an English Academy of Immortals.

Lord Mount-Stephen was married on Saturday in St. James's church, London, to Miss Giana Tuffnell.

The Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. A. J. Balfour spent Sunday with the Prince of Wales at Sandringham.

A new quick-firing gun, invented by Mr. Hiram Maxim, was tried at Portsmouth. It showed effective results at 1600 yards.

The Queen gave a birthday party at Windsor on Tuesday for Prince Alexander of Battenberg, the eldest son of the Princess Beatrice.

The London Daily Mail says that the fire fighting equipment of the city is antiquated, and entirely inadequate to cope with a large fire.

Lady Ann Coventry and Prince Duple Singh are to be married on December 28. The Indian Government has agreed to settle upon the bride the sum of \$10,000 annually.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling made a happy speech at a medical dinner in London in which he gave some remarkable examples of the heroism of members of the profession.

At the Central London Court, on Thursday, "Capt." James Henry Irving Cruikshank pleaded guilty to having obtained by false pretences fifty thousand dollars from Lady Randolph Churchill and others. He was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude.

UNITED STATES.

M. Paul Jobert, the celebrated French painter arrived in New York on Saturday night.

The Northern Illinois coal strike has ended and twelve thousand men have returned to work.

San Francisco theosophists are petitioning Gov. Budd to commute the sentence of Murderer Durrant.

It is proposed to hold a pan-American exposition at La Salle, on the Niagara river, the year after next.

Charles, well-known telegraph operator, has been acquitted at Cheyenne, Wyo., of the charge of killing two soldiers. Self-defense.

Col. Baskinham, a candidate for Congress in Georgia, is an advocate of lynching negroes, and is necessary to keep Southern homes pure.

The man who committed suicide in Newark N. J., on Wednesday night, has been identified as the regius Villiers, one of the oldest financiers in the Boston money.

James Chamberlain, Jr., son of Charles M. Chamberlain, late of the U. S. Army, committed suicide at Milwaukee on Tuesday, being unable to bear the disgrace.

Mr. H. M. and Kenney the American agent at the White Star line, who have been prominent in connection with a recent scheme, declare that he knows of any such project.

According to dispatches, the Little is a great change in the feature of the week has a heavy export of wheat to the largest than in any previous year, and the corn has also been enormous. The ports of inland districts and the have been very large. Imports are smaller than they were last year. The

London cotton goods trade is depressed as buying is slow. There is a heavy movement in washing cloth, and some of the finest quality of goods are being sent to the United States. The export of goods to the United States is slow, and the price is low. The export of goods to the United States is slow, and the price is low.

GENERAL.

An expedition which left Tromsø in search of Andree has returned unsuccessful.

It is reported that a contract for four new ironclads for Turkey will be given to Herr Krupp.

Advices from Japan state that no progress has been made in the Hawaiian emancipation trouble.

Emperor William is sending more men and ships to Chinese waters to ensure Chinese territory and to forestall England.

It is intimated that France will shortly ask for the denunciation of the treaty between the United States and Tunis.

A duststorm swept over the north-west portion of the colony of Victoria on Monday evening, and did a great deal of damage.

Emperor Francis Joseph has arrived in Vienna to take steps toward reforming the turbulent members of the Reichsrath.

The Madrid official Gazette on Saturday morning published the royal decree granting autonomy to Cuba and Porto Rico.

Mrs. John Morrow, the mother of Princess Chimay, says there is no hope of her daughter being reconciled to her husband.

It is said that Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, is to take command of the German squadron in Chinese waters.

Mr. J. F. Willard, a resident of Berlin, and a nephew of Miss Willard, has started on an expedition to Bokhara and Amudarya.

The backward conduct of the members of the Reichsrath is making Austria a hissing and a by-word among the European nations.

During the first twelve months of the electric railways in Cairo, just completed, there were one hundred and forty persons killed, or injured.

Notwithstanding the Russian protest against Turkey spending money on armament, the Porte has ordered one hundred and fifty large cannon in Germany.

There is excitement at Athens over the defeat of the Government on the question of appointing a committee of inquiry into certain incidents of the war.

It is stated that the powers are discussing the advisability of a naval detachment to the Dardanelles to compel the Sultan to withdraw the Turkish troops from Thessaly.

The German Government considers the land occupied by the forces at Kiaochow in China to be insufficient for a naval station, and proposes to enlarge its holding there, diplomatically.

It is announced that experts have unearthed in the colonial archives at Georgetown, British Guiana, a series of volumes containing memoranda giving a running history of the Dutch settlement of Guiana from the middle to the near close of the seventeenth century, fully confirming the British boundary claims.

Phenomenally high tides are reported in many localities. The district near the mouth of the Thames has been severely, several lowships being partly submerged. The Sheerness dockyard and the Woolwich arsenal were inundated.

At Yarmouth, Lowestoft and other coast towns of Norfolk, the esplanades were flooded. At Liverpool the squalls blew off the roofs of several houses, threw down chimneys and tore down trees.

The Mersey flooded its banks on the Chester side, and deluged the shore district for miles. Similar disasters occurred at Holyhead, where a number of valuable yachts were sunk at their moorings.

Scarcely a vestige remains in sight of the wreck of Lord Nelson's old flagship, the Foudroyant, long fast in the sands off Blackpool. There is a great deal of wreckage near the Goodwin Sands. The British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

The scenes at such popular resorts as Yarmouth and Margate were of great grandeur, but the damage done was terrible. Tremendous seas still invade the gardens of the hotels and residences, washing the gardens and buildings, while the debris is floating about in the water.

Immense quantities of wreckage were seen in the water off the Goodwin Sands. The British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

STORM AND SHIPWRECK.

DISASTROUS GALE ON THE COASTS OF ENGLAND.

Many Vessels and Crews Lost—The Scarborough and Newcastle Wrecked—Many Lives Lost—Hull and Scarborough Wrecked.

The gale which swept the English coasts on Sunday, doing much damage at Holyhead and other places, raged all night long and had not abated in fury on Monday morning, when it amounted almost to a cyclone in many places, and was accompanied by snow and hail.

A long list of fatalities, wrecks and damage to property has already been received. All the coast towns have suffered and a score of lives have been washed away. Floating walls and flying debris have added to the loss of life.

Vessels are reported ashore on every part of the coast, and many others are known to have foundered with the probable loss of all hands. There is much wreckage about the Goodwin Sands.

At Lowestoft, Yarmouth and elsewhere the men have flooded the quays and neighborhoods, washing away the esplanades and doing other serious damage. The seawall at Scarborough has been washed away, and the passenger and mail services across the channel have been for the most part suspended.

The latest reports from various points along the coast show that the gale which swept English waters, was one of the worst storms of recent years. In many places it was almost cyclonic in its violence, and the long list of disasters includes a

LARGE LOSS OF LIFE.

many wrecks of large vessels, and the loss of scores, if not hundreds, of smaller craft, with serious damage to property ashore, at many important towns. In the north the wind was accompanied by blinding snow and hail that hid the lights and immensely increased the difficulties of navigation.

Many ships are known to have foundered, in most cases, it is feared, with all on board. Scarcely a town on the coast has escaped without more or less injury, falling walls and flying debris adding to the loss of life. There have been wrecks and lifeboats rescued almost without number. Stories of thrilling escapes come from all points.

On the Norfolk coast between Cromer and Happisburgh, five vessels say unidentified went down and the crews of all perished. A number of bodies have been washed ashore near Yarmouth. The British brig Ruby was wrecked off Hemsby. The coast guard service made desperate efforts to save the crew, and succeeded in getting a line on board. A dying woman was "rocked" in safety and then the brig capsized. All the rest of the ship's company perished.

A large steam collier dashed upon Flamborough Head, the famous promontory on the North Sea coast, floated off and foundered with all on board. A steamer, not yet identified, was wrecked on Bridlington Sands with her entire company. Sunday evening the ship Rose of Devon, Captain Davis, went on the rocks near Redruth, Cornwall, where she pounded all night, her crew of twelve perishing. Next morning the bodies of the captain and five seamen, all wearing life-belts, were

WASHED ASHORE.

Phenomenally high tides are reported in many localities. The district near the mouth of the Thames has been severely, several lowships being partly submerged. The Sheerness dockyard and the Woolwich arsenal were inundated.

At Yarmouth, Lowestoft and other coast towns of Norfolk, the esplanades were flooded. At Liverpool the squalls blew off the roofs of several houses, threw down chimneys and tore down trees.

The Mersey flooded its banks on the Chester side, and deluged the shore district for miles. Similar disasters occurred at Holyhead, where a number of valuable yachts were sunk at their moorings.

Scarcely a vestige remains in sight of the wreck of Lord Nelson's old flagship, the Foudroyant, long fast in the sands off Blackpool. There is a great deal of wreckage near the Goodwin Sands. The British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

On November 18th the British ship Larnaca, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, but eighteen men were saved. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. John, N. B., on November 1st, for Fleetwood.

THE SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT PRAGUE CONTINUE.

THE SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT PRAGUE CONTINUE.

The Czechs Demand on the German Quarter—The City Under Military Occupation—A Despatch from Prague.

There was a renewal of the rioting here on Wednesday evening, the soldiers of the German theatre, the restaurants, residences and newspaper offices were broken. The troops eventually cleared the streets. Many people were injured and a number of arrests were made.

The University buildings are threatened by the rioters and have to be protected by large bodies of troops. Troops have been drafted to the city, owing to the mob.

It has been dangerous for the German language meant to be an assault. A meeting of the German city in honor of the 80th birthday of Prof. Theodore Mommsen was prohibited by the authorities, who feared it might provoke a collision.

The Czechs, Wednesday's riots, have been less serious but they have troops available early in the day, insufficient to cope with the rioters over so extended an area.

During the afternoon the rioters were smashed and the windows of the houses of Jews displaying German trade signs in several streets of the Jewish quarters. Since 6 o'clock in the evening the streets have been held by twelve battalions of infantry and a squadron of Hussars. All traffic is suspended and the shops and business houses are closed. In spite of the military a large crowd gathered in the streets during the evening upon the German quarter and plundered houses and shops in several streets. The furniture of a well-known German was piled up in the street, and set on fire. When a detachment of troops approached to disperse the rioters, the soldiers were greeted with

SHOWERS OF STONES.

broken glass and other missiles. The officer in command ordered his troops to prepare for a but at the request of the Czechs, the rioters were not carried off to the factory police crowd. It is known persons were killed and wounded. The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

THE SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT PRAGUE CONTINUE.

THE SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT PRAGUE CONTINUE.

The Czechs Demand on the German Quarter—The City Under Military Occupation—A Despatch from Prague.

There was a renewal of the rioting here on Wednesday evening, the soldiers of the German theatre, the restaurants, residences and newspaper offices were broken. The troops eventually cleared the streets. Many people were injured and a number of arrests were made.

The University buildings are threatened by the rioters and have to be protected by large bodies of troops. Troops have been drafted to the city, owing to the mob.

It has been dangerous for the German language meant to be an assault. A meeting of the German city in honor of the 80th birthday of Prof. Theodore Mommsen was prohibited by the authorities, who feared it might provoke a collision.

The Czechs, Wednesday's riots, have been less serious but they have troops available early in the day, insufficient to cope with the rioters over so extended an area.

During the afternoon the rioters were smashed and the windows of the houses of Jews displaying German trade signs in several streets of the Jewish quarters. Since 6 o'clock in the evening the streets have been held by twelve battalions of infantry and a squadron of Hussars. All traffic is suspended and the shops and business houses are closed. In spite of the military a large crowd gathered in the streets during the evening upon the German quarter and plundered houses and shops in several streets. The furniture of a well-known German was piled up in the street, and set on fire. When a detachment of troops approached to disperse the rioters, the soldiers were greeted with

SHOWERS OF STONES.

broken glass and other missiles. The officer in command ordered his troops to prepare for a but at the request of the Czechs, the rioters were not carried off to the factory police crowd. It is known persons were killed and wounded. The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows were broken and signs of disturbance were seen.

The rioters fired a shot at a house, and flames were seen. The other parts of the city were quiet, but windows

PERHAPS YOU'RE IN DOUBT

ABOUT THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR WINTER JACKET OR CAPE?

If so a visit to our Mantle Department will convince you that there is no better place in Canada than right here. If you are interested in BEST QUALITIES at the SMALLEST PRICES you will find them, and not an old garment in stock. Every one new. We didn't carry a single coat over from last season.

You can't get nearer bottom in price as we go direct to the fountain head and pay no middlemen's profits.

Right in the same department you will find a splendid collection of Fur Capes, Fur Lined Capes, Fur Coats, Fur Capes, and Fur Neck Scarfs, all marked at closest Cash prices.

It will pay you to come many miles to visit this department alone.

Our motto is ONE PRICE ONLY, and that the lowest.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.,
BELLEVILLE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

to 1st January, 1899, for \$1.00.

SEASONABLE GOODS

SEASONABLE PRICES.

4 Crown Cal. Raisins....	10c. per lb.
3 " " " " " " " "	3 lbs. 25c.
Select Valencia " " "	3 lbs. 25c.
Fine old stalk " " "	4 lbs. 25c.
28-lb. box off stalk " " "	\$1.50
Provincial Currants " " "	4 lbs. 25c.
Finest Filatre " " "	3 lbs. 25c.
Choice Vostiza " " "	10c. per lb.
Citron, Orange and Lemon	
Peel.....	25c. per lb.

IN FEED DEPARTMENT.

Shorts.....	\$13 per ton.
Bran.....	\$11 per ton.
Windsor or Clinton Salt	\$1.20 per bbl.
Liverpool Salt.....	65c. per sack.
Salt Water Herrings...	\$2.75 pr 1/2 bbl

J. C. HANLEY & CO.,

GROCERS, FEED & SEED
MERCHANTS,
BELLEVILLE - ONT.

\$3,000

DRY GOODS & BOOTS & SHOES

AT COST FOR CASH.

Try a sample of our 25c. Ten.
The sample will do the rest.
You will be sure to buy.

P. WELCH & CO.

Springbrook.

The Equitable Savings, Loan and Building Association.

Head Office, 24 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

Authorized Capital \$5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares of \$100 each.

The Equitable deals only with its members, and then only in the line of receiving pay-
ments on stock and loaning money on ap-
proved real estate security and the stock of
the association.

It is a perfect savings bank, the profits be-
ing distributed among the depositors, who
are the stockholders.

Its object is to enable and encourage sys-
tematic saving of small amounts by its mem-
bers, and all funds are invested in the most
safe and profitable manner.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

FALL 1897.

We are showing for this Fall season
an immense range of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, & HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

Throughout our many Departments
may be found all the newest Goods of this
season's importations.

As we import direct and sell strictly
for Cash on small profits, we are en-
abled to sell good goods at very low
prices.

DRESS GOODS in all the newest
materials.

DRESS TRIMMINGS in Braids,
Gimps, Fancy Sets, Silk Velvets and
Fancy Silks.

KID GLOVES in all the new Fall
shades. Every pair from \$1 and up-
wards guaranteed.

NOTE.

We will be pleased to send samples of
any of our New Goods on application, and
will pay postage on all parcels up to \$10,
and express charges on all parcels over \$5.

GIBSON & LAIDLAW.

BARGAINS FOR NEWSPAPER READERS.

We present to readers of THE NEWS-ARGUS
an opportunity to secure that great world's
paper, THE FAMILY HERALD and WEEKLY STAR,
of Montreal, with its superb premium pic-
ture, at a considerable reduction. We do this to
enable our subscribers to save money. The
Family Herald and Weekly Star are the most
valuable papers published in the world. It
circulates widely in every township of Can-
ada and throughout the United States, Great
Britain and Australasia. The Family Herald
and Weekly Star is enormous value for the
subscription price of one dollar. The Family
Herald is not in competition with the local
papers, but goes with it as the great universal
paper, making the best value before the read-
ing public of this continent. There goes with
The Family Herald this autumn to all yearly
subscribers, when their remittances are re-
ceived, a beautiful picture "It Fell From the
Net," pronounced by all the known judges as a
magnificent premium. Remit to
The News-Argus, Stirling, \$1.80, and you
will receive The Family Herald and Weekly
Star, of Montreal, and The News-Argus.
This offer is limited as to time, and cannot
be together with the premium, accepted after
the offer is withdrawn. Address, Publisher,
News-Argus, Stirling.

AGENTS: "The best Life of Her Majesty
I have seen," writes Lord Lorne about
"Queen Victoria." Agents make five dollars
daily, until full.

THE BRADLEY-CARRETSON CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN
out license as Auctioneer for the County
of Hastings prepared to attend all sales on
short notice. Terms as low as possible.
Orders left at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at
Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

W. M. RODGERS.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Scientific American.

A handsome illustrated weekly
sent free of charge to every de-
cided inventor. It contains the
most valuable information in the
world. Price \$5 per year in ad-
vance. No money refunded.
MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 25 St. George, Washington, D.C.

The County Council met at Belleville on Tuesday last. All the members were present except E. B. Paton, Esq., of this village, who has been indisposed for some time and was unable to attend. The Warden in his address said:—
There was very little to be done this year save the winding up of a telephone business. He thought the members would find that, with one exception, the expenditures had not exceeded the appropriations. On roads and bridges the appropriation, which was unusually small, was slightly exceeded. There were a few small claims to come before the Council for damages on County roads. Himself and Mr. Wills had made satisfactory arrangements with the bank as regards the sinking fund and current account. Something should be done this year to provide for running expenses, as hereafter they would only have to borrow 80% of the amount of interest. We are legislating for the purpose of the telephone business, which he hoped it would be stopped at once. He was glad to hear of the coming of the new Sheriff, as he had been accused of being an extravagant Council, but he did not think that he had been spent more than was necessary. The matter of a telephone in the Sheriff's office would come before the Council again. In conclusion he thought the session would be harmonious.

Two persons were convicted of murder last week and sentenced to death. One was Wm. J. Hammond, whose trial took place at Bracebridge, Ont. Hammond is a young drug clerk who was convicted of the murder of a woman named Kate Tough of Gravenhurst, in Ontario, Nov. 18, 1895. The convicted man was married to the name of James. Shortly after the marriage the wife's life was insured for several thousand dollars, and in all applications were placed for \$12,000. The young wife, a few weeks after the wedding, returned to her home in Gravenhurst, and the case as proved shows that young Ham-
mond induced her to take the policy, which caused death. The object, it is assumed, was to get the insurance money. The girl was found dead in Gravenhurst street on March 6, 1896. After a trial which lasted several days, Ham-
mond was found "guilty," and sentenced to be hanged on Feb. 18th next.

The other case is that of James Allison, who has been convicted of the murder on the 8th of August last of Mrs. Orr, who was the wife of Anthony Orr, a farmer living near Galt, and for whom the lad worked. The conviction has been based on circumstantial evidence. The trial, which has been a sensational one, has attracted a large number of people to the court. The prisoner, James Allison, is a young man of about 25 years of age, and was charged with the murder of Mrs. Orr. The trial was held at Galt, and lasted several days. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to hang on the 18th of February next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

There is to be voted Wollaston town-
ship next.

To make a good picture in the ordi-
nary room is quite a difficult task, as
all the light is to be had comes through
the window and leaves the shadow side
of the picture unexposed. This can
somewhat be remedied by the use of a
piece of white muslin about 12 feet long
and about 3 feet wide or more.
Stretch a string across the room par-
allel with the window and fasten it to
a point about six feet from the window,
and also six feet from the floor. This
muslin over the top of the window
and throw the other end over the string,
allowing it to fall to the floor. This forms
a sort of one-half side of a tent, and
this somewhat confines the light and re-
flects it on the shadow side of your sub-
ject and helps to brighten and soften
the light. In using curtains for a back-
ground place them back of the sitter as
far as the wall will allow, so as to pre-
vent a reflection. Place the sitter about
three feet from the window and about
opposite the far side of the easement.
Pull the window down from the top, and
perhaps it would be best to cover up the
lower part of the window with some
dark cloth or paper. Close all doors as
not to have any draft, and then make
the exposure.—J. A. Boas in New York
Mail and Express.

Noosing a Sea Lion.

A correspondent of Ram's Horn nar-
rates a pulling match between a sea lion
and a farmer:
Near Tillamook, Or., an old German
farmer chanced to be driving along the
beach, when his watchful gaze was
greeted by the sight of a large sea lion
some distance out on the sand, fast
asleep.

It was the work of a moment for Ja-
cob to make a lasso of a stout rope he
had in his wagon, fasten the end of it
to the hind axle and adjust the noose
over the sea lion's head. Then Jacob
jumped into the wagon and started
homeward with his prize.
The sea lion did the same, and as his
team was the stronger of the two Ja-
cob started seaward at a good pace, and
only saved himself and his "outfit" by
springing quickly to the ground, grasp-
ing his jackknife and cutting the rope.

The Mannish Woman.

A masculine woman has always been
the abhorrence of men and women alike.
She is as repellent to nature as an
offensive man. The woman who
dresses in mannish garb, who walks
with a stride, who talks in a loud,
harsh voice, who assumes an air of busi-
ness importance, who is always threat-
ening to do things that are unbecom-
ing, because they have been man's
privilege, is a subject of amusement to
some and of aversion to others.—Brook-
lyn Eagle.

British Flags.

All the flags for British ships at war,
except the royal standards, are made in
the government dockyards, and the
enormous number required may be
judged from the fact that in the color
left at Chatham about 18,000 flags
are made in a year.

A BY-LAW

To Prohibit the Sale of Liquor
in the Township of
Rawdon.

The Municipal Council of the Township
of Rawdon hereby enacts as follows:

1 That the sale by retail of spirituous, fer-
mented, or other manufactured liquors
is and shall be prohibited in every town-
ship, hamlet, or other place of public en-
tertainment, in the said municipality,
and the sale thereof is altogether prohibited
in every shop or place in the said munici-
pality other than a house of public en-
tertainment.

2 That the vote of the electors of the said
Township of Rawdon will be taken on
the By-Law by the deputy returning of-
ficers hereunder named on Monday, the
Third Day of January, One Thousand
Eight Hundred and Ninety Eight, com-
mencing at nine o'clock in the morning
and continuing till five o'clock in the af-
ternoon at the undermentioned places:

No. 1 Polling Place—Ridge Road School
House; George Lyons, Deputy Returning
Officer.

No. 2 Polling Place—Maria Phillips'
House; Maissou McConnell, Deputy Re-
turning Officer.

No. 3 Polling Place—Rawdon Town Hall;
Geo. A. Snarr, Deputy Returning Officer.

No. 4 Polling Place—George Johnston's
Blacksmith Shop; Simon Armstrong, De-
puty Returning Officer.

No. 5 Polling Place—Orange Hall, Spring
Brook; William M. Haslett, Deputy Re-
turning Officer.

No. 6 Polling Place—S. H. Dingman's
Blacksmith Shop; S. H. Dingman, De-
puty Returning Officer.

3 That on the 27th Day of December, A. D.
1897, at the Town Hall, in the Township
of Rawdon, at the hour of Three o'clock
in the Afternoon, the Reeve shall ap-
point in writing, signed by himself, two
persons to attend at the final counting
up of the votes by the clerk, and one per-
son to attend at each polling place on be-
half of the persons interested in and de-
sires of promoting the passing of this
By-Law, and said number on each half of
the day on the polling day.

4 That the By-Law shall be deemed to have
been passed on the day of its passing.

5 That the By-Law shall be deemed to have
been passed on the day of its passing.

6 That the By-Law shall be deemed to have
been passed on the day of its passing.

7 That the By-Law shall be deemed to have
been passed on the day of its passing.

8 That the By-Law shall be deemed to have
been passed on the day of its passing.

9 That the By-Law shall be deemed to have
been passed on the day of its passing.

10 That the By-Law shall be deemed to have
been passed on the day of its passing.

11 That the By-Law shall be deemed to have
been passed on the day of its passing.

12 That the By-Law shall be deemed to have
been passed on the day of its passing.

Canadian writers and illustrators who
they have now reached an eminence from
which they can look backward with relief
and forward with hopefulness. The year
has been an eventful one for Canada. It
has seen the great mining wealth of Brit-
ish Columbia acknowledged by mining ex-
perts from every country in Europe; the
gold fields in the Klondike region have also
been acknowledged by mining ex-
perts from every country in Europe; the
social and political occurrences in con-
nection with the Jubilee year have been of in-
calculable value to the country. Toronto
Saturday Night's Christmas Number
has been prepared with a view of gaining
for Canada as much as possible from this
favorable state of British feeling, and of
correcting some palpable misrepresen-
tations of our climate and resources. Thou-
sands of copies of the CHRISTMAS NUMBER
are sent to GREAT BRITAIN, and this year
the editor attempts to correct false im-
pressions about the Canadian climate, to
show that the Klondike with its ice is a
thousand miles north of agricultural Can-
ada, and that the St. Lawrence River
should attract the pleasure-seekers of the
world during the summer.

The two beautiful, high art, colored
supplements which are this year given free
with the book, also carry out the idea.
One is entitled "The First Half-Century
After," and the other "Canada, Sixty Years
After." These are beautiful pictures, paint-
ed by Mr. J. D. Kelly of Toronto. Every
home that is, or has been, a home, will
find a farm will desire to have them framed
for its walls. They are said to be the
finest specimens of lithographic art yet
produced in Canada.

"The Graves of Three Great Canadians,"
an article describing the last resting-places
of Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Alexander
Mackenzie and Hon. George Brown, with
photographic views of the same, and half
tone portraits of the three men as we knew
them, will prove highly interesting.

Several first-class original stories by
Canadian writers and illustrated by Cana-
dian artists, make up the bulk of the book,
while a new feature will be the record of
all the leading sporting events of the year,
with portraits of the Canadians who have
won international and other triumphs.

Each copy is strongly wrapped in a paste-
board tube. The number is sure to attract
great attention. It will be by far the best
souvenir to send to your friends. It will
be for sale in this town by the stationers
and newsmen. The publishers address
Toronto Saturday Night, Saturday Night
Building, Toronto.

OUR TRADE

LADIES' - JACKETS

Has been a great success all
this Fall.

Now we start to give you
the plums.

Five Dollar Jackets are
reduced to.....\$4.00

\$6.50 Jackets reduced to. 5.00

\$8.00 Jackets reduced to. 6.50

And a lovely Beaver
Jacket that was a quick
sale at \$10, only a few
left, they will go now
for.....8.00

In Fawn, Light and Dark
Blue, and Black.

J. PATERSON,

SYNDICATE STORE,
BELLEVILLE.

TAKE WARNING!

THIS IS THE LAST NOTICE.

All notes and accounts past
due to me must be paid at once
to save costs.

W. S. MARTIN.

Spring Brook Elevator.

The Spring Brook Elevator will be open
for the purchase of grain on Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday of each week un-
til further notice, commencing on Sat-
urday, Oct. 30. Highest market prices.
T. J. THOMPSON.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS

THE NEWS-ARGUS

THE NEWS-ARGUS

THE NEWS-ARGUS

THE NEWS-ARGUS

THE NEWS-ARGUS

THE NEWS-ARGUS

THE NEWS-ARGUS

THE NEWS-ARGUS

THE NEWS-ARGUS

CHRISTMAS BUYING

Has started at WARD'S in good earnest, and we are prepared for it with the best assorted Stock of Men's Furnishings ever offered in Stirling. There are others; but Ward's is the recognized Headquarters for everything that is the latest and best in our line. After looking at our Stock, no one will accuse us of boasting when we say that we have, by Big Odds, the Largest and Newest Assortment of NECKWEAR ever seen in town,—bought especially for the Xmas Trade and Xmas Presents.

Puffs, Ascots, Derbys, Four-in-Hands, Bows, Clippers, Flowing Ends, from 15c. upwards. We have made a special drive into Tiedom for Xmas.

Beautiful Silk and Cashmere Mufflers, in Scotch Plaids and Fancy Effects, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Silk Handkerchiefs in plain and fancy patterns, 25c. to \$1.50. Japanese Silk Hemstitched Pockets, 25c, 30c, 35c, 50c. Initiated Pockets. Children's Silk Pockets, 9c., 3 for 25c., 15c., 2 for 25c.

A Pair of Gloves or Mitts makes a suitable present for Xmas. Call and see our Assortment and Prices.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.—We have the Leaders.

A Comfortable Present—a Suit of our UNDERWEAR.

We ordered 250 Children's Presents for Xmas, and if they come to hand in time will want that many children to call and get one free by bringing this advertisement. Santa Claus will tell you in our window when they arrive. Watch for it.

In Furs, we have Coats, Jackets, Capes, Collars and Muffs, Ladies' Grey Lamb Gauntlets. Fur Caps of all styles and sizes. A welcome present—A Gentleman's Fur Collar. We have them.

A Special Offer.—We have just 6 Wool Seal Ladies' Capes at \$15.00, and the first 5 purchasers will get a special price of \$12.00, cash. This is no catch offer, but a genuine Xmas offering, to show we appreciate the patronage we receive in the Fur Department of our business.

We are laying aside all purchases until wanted, so you can make your choice early and avoid the rush on Xmas eve.

This advertisement will not appear again. Cut it out for your guide to the Popular Furnishing Store of Stirling.

WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER AND FURNISHER.

TAKE WARNING!

THIS IS THE LAST NOTICE.

All notes and accounts past due to me must be paid at once to save costs.

W. S. MARTIN.

Spring Brook Elevator.

The Spring Brook Elevator will be open for the purchase of grain on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week until further notice, commencing on Saturday, Oct. 30. Highest market prices paid.
T. J. THOMPSON.

OUR TRADE

LADIES' - JACKETS

Has been a great success all this Fall.

Now we start to give you the plums.

Five Dollar Jackets are reduced to.....\$1.00
\$6.50 Jackets reduced to. 5.00
\$8.00 Jackets reduced to. 6.50
And a lovely Beaver Jacket that was a quick sale at \$10. only a few left, they will go now for..... 8.00
In Fawn, Light and Dark Blue, and Black.

J. PATERSON,
SYNDICATE STORE,
BELLEVILLE.

AGENTS SELL "KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS"
This is a new and popular book, and is a valuable addition to your library. It is a story of the Klondike gold fields, and is a very interesting and valuable book. It is a story of the Klondike gold fields, and is a very interesting and valuable book. It is a story of the Klondike gold fields, and is a very interesting and valuable book.

WANTED: A few more copies of the book "KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS" for sale. The book is a very interesting and valuable book, and is a story of the Klondike gold fields. It is a very interesting and valuable book, and is a story of the Klondike gold fields.

A few more copies of the book "KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS" for sale. The book is a very interesting and valuable book, and is a story of the Klondike gold fields. It is a very interesting and valuable book, and is a story of the Klondike gold fields.

Has started at WARD'S in good earnest, and we are prepared for it with the best assorted Stock of Men's Fur-



County Council.

After the Warden's address the council went into committee on Roads and Bridges. The superintendents report showed the expenditure on county gravel roads as follows: Sidney, \$1,500.00; Thurlow, \$2,400.00; Treadwell, \$1,077.00; Rawdon, \$1,222.29; Huntington, \$4,600.00; Humberston, \$1,088.13; Marmora, \$915.00; Township and village, \$1,100.73; Elzevir, \$155.86; Tisdale, \$201.52; Deseronto, \$109.95; Stirling, \$75; Treadwell, \$55.98. Snow shovelling and wire fences cost \$251. The total expenditure was \$12,599.43.

The amount expended on roads this year was \$12,822 more than last year.

SECOND DAY.

The Finance and Property committee reported the total amount spent during the year for Court House and goal exclusive of salaries was \$2,300.

A proposition to place five telephone instruments in the county buildings at a cost of \$100 caused considerable discussion.

A petition for license law amendments was read but no action taken.

A petition asking for an amendment to the High School Act respecting the cost of County pupils attending High Schools was read. It was pointed out by the Clerk that at present the cost to the County was not uniform, and in different schools, and the petition proposed to make them uniform. The Council decided to concur in the petition.

Moved by Mr. Cross, seconded by Mr. English, that the Treasurer be instructed to bring down at the January session a return of the fines and fees paid in the three Police Magistrates of the County since 1895. Carried.

THIRD DAY.

By-laws to allow the township of Rawdon and the municipality of Marmora and Lake to lay out roads, were read a first time and referred to the Committee.

Mr. E. W. Brooks, of Sidney, claimed \$24 for the loss of a Jersey bull, which he claimed fell off the Glen Ross Bridge last fall.

Mr. Vankleek, County Superintendent, said the bridge was in a perfectly safe condition at the time. He understood the bull was blindfolded and was found drowned about four miles down the river from the bridge. Action was deferred.

A. H. Fordham, who met with an accident on Osborne's hill, near Marmora, last fall, laid a claim of \$30.00 for damages. Mr. Pearce verified the statements made by Mr. Fordham. There was no railing on the road and it was a dangerous spot. Mr. Vankleek, Mr. Hanley, Mr. Clare and Mr. English supported the claim, but Mr. Cross, Mr. McCarger, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Holgate and the Warden opposed it. In the discussion that followed, Mr. Cross changed his views upon hearing a full statement of the case. Mr. Fordham was given \$20 in full settlement of his claim.

On motion the Clerk was instructed to prepare or have prepared for the January session a by-law to regulate the licensing of hawkers and peddlers within the county, and that such by-law be drawn to cover resident peddlers as well as non-resident peddlers, and also in accordance with the recent legislation and decisions of the courts in respect to the same.

On motion the superintendent of roads was instructed to have gravel banked where advisable.

Some members of the council thought the county should purchase a stone crusher and heavy roller to keep the roads in good order, while others thought that if the council would endeavor to get legislation through Parliament to enforce the use of wide tires it would be of greater benefit.

A discussion took place on the question of reducing the appropriations for gravel roads next year to \$10,000, but it was not entertained.

On account of the limitations imposed by the Legislation on the borrowing power of the county the Warden proposed that they do away with grants to all municipalities that have County gravel roads, and also to withhold grants to the northern municipalities until their taxes are paid for the current year. By this means there would necessarily be a saving directly and indirectly of about \$1,000. They would also find it necessary, under the burden of taxation being imposed on the rate-payers, to ask non-resident pupils to pay the rate (\$12 per year) fixed by statute. By this means, directly and indirectly, there would be a saving of \$3,000 to the County. He would advise the members for the various divisions to attend the nominations in the event of any all-shape.

STIRLING CASH

CHRISTMAS GIFTS AND

Interested of a and p pectati by a d m a w h e h e tions you are t will help you s save money at

FOR THE CHILD

We have Story and Picture Books, some get-up, in fact old friends in new clothing, also Baa Black Sheep, Cock Robin, Little Red Riding the Giant Killer, Rip Van Winkle, and dozens of Also, FANCY CROCKERY, PORRIDGE, FANCY CUPS & SAUCERS, MOTTO MUGS.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Embroidered Lawn, Hem Stitched, Fancy B stitched, Fancy Colors, prices from 3c. to 75c.

MEN'S EMBROIDERED SILK BRACES, BOW NEW COLLARS, etc.

GROCERIES &

Mixed Candy, 4 lbs. for for 25c. Also, Cheap Fresh Almonds.

TE H money back if

Wine

We have They are Xmas Trade, tomers. Our

RAISIN CURR ESSE PEELS

Are unequalle

We cheap pretty.

Hastings Flour and

Fresh Rolled BUCKWHEAT

All kinds of Farm Products

S.

"READ TWO

HOLIDAY SPEC


"MILL

In order to clea to make room fo offer to the pub season, Walk all shap

INTERESTING ROMANCE OF BEAUTIFUL COCOS ISLAND.

HARRIS AND HARFORD
The...
Harford...
Harris...
Harford...
Harris...
Harford...

LUMINANCE IN THE NUC



RE HEALTH OF THEIR DAUGHTER

Paragraphs Which Will Be Worth Reading

serious cases of olsting
which often tax the

paper advertising they propose
give five hundred dollars cash to
anybody who can find a man

for the
are su

Springbrook

AGENTS—Book business is better than for years past; also have better and faster selling books. Titles starting from \$1.05 to \$1.00 weekly. Low lendable rates. "Queen Victoria," "Life of Mr. Gladstone," "My Mother's Bible Stories," "Progressive Speaker," "Klondike Gold Fields," "Woman," "Glimpses of the Unseen," "Breakfast, Dinner and Supper," "Canada, An Encyclopedia." Books on time. Outfits for canvassers. **THE BRADLEY-GARRITSON Co., Limited, Toronto.**

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Knows and describes fully from whether an idea is a patentable invention or not

American.

New York City, New York
New York

son of Joon Jhonson to
son of Jyok Jyukaen to
taken with relief

ingest her a rusher sufficiently to allow it then the vomiting. He never sent a patient from typhoid. If the patient cannot gargle take a rice-cream out of a shovel and a spoonful of a plait on it and let the sufferer swallow the fumes, holding the bowl over the sufferer. Dr. Paell permitted me to recommend the swallowing of the sputa instead of spitting it out. This simple remedy best to our knowledge provide effective means for one of the cases where the lining membrane of the throat showed the suspicious white patches and deserves a trial. It certainly cannot harm anyone.

EVER BROTHERS

Banking Business transacted.

Deposits.

For all parts of Canada, Great Britain.

Interest.

For all parts of Canada, Great Britain.

Interest.

For all parts of Canada, Great Britain.

Interest.

For all parts of Canada, Great Britain.

Interest.

For all parts of Canada, Great Britain.

Interest.

For all parts of Canada, Great Britain.

Interest.

For all parts of Canada, Great Britain.

Interest.

For all parts of Canada, Great Britain.

Interest.

For all parts of Canada, Great Britain.

Interest.

For all parts of Canada, Great Britain.

Interest.

Moore, Weston and Halsey have closed off a fine large rink, on the ice, where skating may be enjoyed by all.

Rev. S. S. Burns B.A., pastor of St. Andrew's, Stirling, was elected Moderator of Kingston Presbytery at the meeting of Presbytery held in Belleville on Tuesday, Dec. 21st, 1897.

To those who pay for THE NEWS-ARGUS one year in advance we will supply the following papers at low rates: Weekly or Daily Globe; Family Herald and Weekly Star; Weekly or Daily Witness; Toronto World; The Weekly Sun (Canada Farmer's Sun) reorganized.

The meetings of Stirling Division S. of T. have lately been disturbed by some small boys making a noise in the hall-way and on the stairs. They are warned that any more must stop or actions will follow.

From a Christian number of The Globe we have the illustrations are very suitable to the occasion. The price is a very low one for a publication of this kind.

In addition there are some good pictures. The illustrations are very suitable to the occasion. The price is a very low one for a publication of this kind.

The window displays that are now seen are very attractive. Especially is this the case with W. H. Calder and F. T. Ward, the former of silverware and jewelry, the latter of neckwear and men's furnishings. Mr. Ward also displays a miniature darkey, which is a source of amusement to many.

A largely attended meeting in the interest of the local option by-law was held at Spring Brook on Tuesday evening last. Rev. W. D. P. Wilson, LL.B., gave an excellent and convincing address; and short addresses were also given by Mr. G. L. Scott, of Stirling, and Mr. Jas. Coult, of Rawdon. It is believed the by-law will be carried by a large majority.

The Anniversary services in connection with the Methodist Church at Wellman's Corners will be held on Sunday and Monday the 9th and 10th of January next. On Sunday Rev. C. Parker, of Napanee will preach at 10.30, a.m., and 7 p.m. A free will offering at the close of each service. On Monday evening, 10th Jan., Rev. C. Parker will deliver his celebrated lecture "Northwest Rebellion". The Rev. gentleman will relate some of the terrible scenes and the horrible cruelties to the prisoners, of which he was an eye witness. Do not fail to hear him, as he is one of the most gifted lecturers of the Methodist Church. Admission 15c. and 25c. See posters.

St. John's Entertainment.

St. John's S. S. Entertainment was all right. This seems to be the general opinion of those who were able to see the entertainment in the Hall on Tuesday evening. There were several songs and recitations, and the young scholars, which the limited appreciation they so well the cream stands; dialogue, "My Turn is a cheerful, ho house with laughter, make good of the actors very much circumstances, "Amazon Drill" was perfect. The over varying positions, the perfect step and march, as well as the brilliant costumes riveted the attention of the whole audience; and the accuracy of their work brought down a storm of applause as the curtain fell, which was heartily responded to by the audience. The tableaux were five in number. The first represented the "Trials of the accused," second, "The Babes in the Wood," third, "The New Gun," fourth, "The Old Gun," fifth, "The Old Gun." The tableaux were five in number.

Spring Brook. From our own correspondent.

A terrible accident occurred at Morgan's Mill last Saturday, just before the mill closed down, by which one of the twin sons of Mr. J. A. McConnell, aged 13, had his left arm torn clean off about three inches below the shoulder. The two boys were in the lower part of the mill alone, gathering shavings, but are unable to give a very clear account of the accident. The patient is progressing favorably and likely to recover.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT MOPPAT.

An old resident of the township passed away on Sunday, after a lingering illness. Being so widely known there were a large number present at the funeral service, which took place on Tuesday, at 1 p.m. The service was conducted by the Rev. P. Newham, Rector of St. John's, assisted by the Orange Society, of which order the deceased had been a member for many years. In fact it is said that he was one of the oldest members of the order in Ontario. After the service his remains were laid to rest in Stirling cemetery, where the closing ceremony took place at the grave. His widow survives him. Deceased had no family.

Home, Marriage and Family Relations.

H. I. Hastings, 47 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., publishes "Home, Marriage, and Family Relations in the Light of Scripture." Send 15 cents for a copy in paper cover, tastefully printed in colors. Mr. Hastings is publisher of "The Christian," a dollar a year monthly, which the great preacher, C. H. Spurgeon, declared to be "the best paper that comes to me." Send for a copy of Mr. Hastings catalogue.

35 Suits, Coats Double-Breasted.

A man who wants a very comfortable suit for winter should call and see what the O.K. Hall has to offer. 35 Suits, Coats Double-Breasted, and many other goods at low prices. Call at O.K. Hall, 100 St. George Street, Montreal.

Auction Sales.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23.—On account of the storm Mr. E. W. Brooks' sale of High Grade Cattle, Sheep and Pigs has been postponed until the above date, at 2 o'clock p.m. Lot 22, Con. 1, Rawdon, Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

Deaths.

CHARLES.—In Stirling, on Dec. 18th, MARY ANN, wife of JESSE CHARLES, aged of years, 3 months and 24 days.

STIRLING MARKET.

Butter—15c to 15c per lb. Eggs, fresh—13c to 13c. per doz. Farmers' Lard—10c to 10c per lb. Apples, green—5c. per bag. Potatoes—30c to 40c per bag. Beans—75c to \$1.00 per bus. Onions—75c. per bag. Chickens—5c. per pound. Geese—5c to 5c per lb. Ducks—7c to 8c per lb. Timothy seed—\$2.00 to \$2.25 per bus. Hay—\$8.00 to \$8.00 per ton. Oats—20c to 22c per bus. Peas—35c to 40c per bus. Peas (large) 35c. to 40c. per bushel. Rye—35c. to 40c. per bus. Barley—25c. to 35c. per bus. Buckwheat—35c. to 40c. per bus. Wheat—65c. to 75c. per bus.

A CHRISTMAS CARD.

CHRISTMAS is with us once more, with its many joys and pleasurable associations. No season of the year is so full of pleasant anticipations and new resolutions, a time of reunion with those we love best, and the joys of all joys which Christmas commemorations bring, full of love—full of peace to all men. All hail to the Hallowed season! May it ever bring joy and peace to every home in our land. We always prepare nice things for this season, to make our friends remember the joyous festival. Our business has moved along successfully, surely and noiselessly, and as the running year always gets there in good time. Many of our most successful business men don't believe in fence bashing, puffing stocks to twice their legitimate worth, or in absolutely untrue. We believe from long experience that we must give the people nothing but the truth if we wish to retain their confidence. Our lot has been cast with you in Stirling for thirty-six years, and during that long term our motto has been "Give a customer the class of goods he is willing to pay for, and use no deceit with poor quality for big price." A careful review of the past, and the patronage and encouragement we have received, is a source of endless gratification of kindness, which, at this happy time, we tender our time-tried patrons of the past, and promise that we will not be found a jot or tittle behind any of our most able business men, but always leading in all things in the world of fashion. We will sell, as of yore, keep abreast of the age in which we live. Our Stock is a very valuable one, and the class of goods we deal in is quite different to most others, especially in Ladies' Valuable Furs, Capes, &c. If you want a good Black Suit, or a Business Suit, or a Dress Overcoat, come to us and we guarantee good results. All the compliments of a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year we extend to all, and may it be marked with peace, joy and prosperity for the coming year of 1898.

JAS. BOLDRICK & SON.

CHEAP FOOTWEAR FOR XMAS TRADE!

We will make a Special Discount on fine goods, such as: Men's Fancy Slippers \$1.10, now 90c. Youths' Santa Claus Slippers, 25c and 30c. Misses and Youths' Dongola But'n. Ladies' Dongola But'n \$1.50 now \$1.15. Ladies' Fine Felt Slippers \$1.00, now 85c. These are only a few of the values we have. See our window on Thursday for great values in Men's Lined Rubbers. Rubbers of all kinds kept in stock. WOOD FLOOR.

BROWN & McCUTCHEON.

Looking Backward

IS NO MORE DIFFICULT TO SOME PEOPLE THAN

Looking Forward

Especially if they have traded with PARKER.

Past recollections of the good things purchased at his establishment are very pleasant, excelled only by fond anticipations of future dealings with him.

When you think of Fine Christmas Goods you always think of

PARKER.

A pair of light Cheboygan sleighs for sale.

BEANS and DRIED APPLES wanted.

E. F. PARKER.

Many Thanks.

We take this opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks to our many customers who have so liberally patronized us during the year that is about closing, and we hope by close buying and honest dealing to maintain your confidence.

Wishing one and all A MERRY XMAS AND A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

WM. HOLDEN.

Latimer & Reynolds' for Christmas.

HARDWARE!

A full line of

X-Cut SAWS

from 35c. per foot up. Prices and quality guaranteed.

ENTERPRISE MEAT CHOPPER, the best in the world. Guaranteed to do the work or can be returned.

SLEIGH BELLS, Gong, Shaft, and Chimes. Splendid stock.

Big line of AXES at 50c.

Just received by express 100 pairs of OILED TANNED MITTS at 25c.

Plenty of Pine & Cedar SHINGLES on hand from \$1.00 per M. up.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

THE

Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year, if paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER LINE per week when inserted for:

1 year, 6 mos, 3 mos, 1 mo.

1 line, 2 lines, 3 lines, 4 lines, 5 lines, 6 lines, 7 lines, 8 lines, 9 lines, 10 lines, 11 lines, 12 lines, 13 lines, 14 lines, 15 lines, 16 lines, 17 lines, 18 lines, 19 lines, 20 lines, 21 lines, 22 lines, 23 lines, 24 lines, 25 lines, 26 lines, 27 lines, 28 lines, 29 lines, 30 lines, 31 lines, 32 lines, 33 lines, 34 lines, 35 lines, 36 lines, 37 lines, 38 lines, 39 lines, 40 lines, 41 lines, 42 lines, 43 lines, 44 lines, 45 lines, 46 lines, 47 lines, 48 lines, 49 lines, 50 lines, 51 lines, 52 lines, 53 lines, 54 lines, 55 lines, 56 lines, 57 lines, 58 lines, 59 lines, 60 lines, 61 lines, 62 lines, 63 lines, 64 lines, 65 lines, 66 lines, 67 lines, 68 lines, 69 lines, 70 lines, 71 lines, 72 lines, 73 lines, 74 lines, 75 lines, 76 lines, 77 lines, 78 lines, 79 lines, 80 lines, 81 lines, 82 lines, 83 lines, 84 lines, 85 lines, 86 lines, 87 lines, 88 lines, 89 lines, 90 lines, 91 lines, 92 lines, 93 lines, 94 lines, 95 lines, 96 lines, 97 lines, 98 lines, 99 lines, 100 lines.

When inserted less than three months 1 cent extra per line per week. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

For the continued to the ordinary rates for the "commercial" houses, and for what would be held to include Auctioneering Notices, Partnership Notices, and other notices.

For the continued to the ordinary rates for the "commercial" houses, and for what would be held to include Auctioneering Notices, Partnership Notices, and other notices.

For the continued to the ordinary rates for the "commercial" houses, and for what would be held to include Auctioneering Notices, Partnership Notices, and other notices.

For the continued to the ordinary rates for the "commercial" houses, and for what would be held to include Auctioneering Notices, Partnership Notices, and other notices.

For the continued to the ordinary rates for the "commercial" houses, and for what would be held to include Auctioneering Notices, Partnership Notices, and other notices.

For the continued to the ordinary rates for the "commercial" houses, and for what would be held to include Auctioneering Notices, Partnership Notices, and other notices.

For the continued to the ordinary rates for the "commercial" houses, and for what would be held to include Auctioneering Notices, Partnership Notices, and other notices.

For the continued to the ordinary rates for the "commercial" houses, and for what would be held to include Auctioneering Notices, Partnership Notices, and other notices.

For the continued to the ordinary rates for the "commercial" houses, and for what would be held to include Auctioneering Notices, Partnership Notices, and other notices.

For the continued to the ordinary rates for the "commercial" houses, and for what would be held to include Auctioneering Notices, Partnership Notices, and other notices.

For the continued to the ordinary rates for the "commercial" houses, and for what would be held to include Auctioneering Notices, Partnership Notices, and other notices.

For the continued to the ordinary rates for the "commercial" houses, and for what would be held to include Auctioneering Notices, Partnership Notices, and other notices.

For the continued to the ordinary rates for the "commercial" houses, and for what would be held to include Auctioneering Notices, Partnership Notices, and other notices.

For the continued to the ordinary rates for the "commercial" houses, and for what would be held to include Auctioneering Notices, Partnership Notices, and other notices.

HEALTH.

CARE OF THE NAILS.

There is nothing more essential to the beauty of the hand than well-kept nails. They must be clean and trim, or the hand looks neglected at once. Very often people are careful enough about washing their hands, but neglect to take any trouble about cleaning their nails or trying to preserve their beauty in any way.

Nails to be beautiful should be pink in color, and have a white crescent at the root. But even if nails are naturally beautiful, they require careful attention to keep them so. The ugliest, too, may be much improved by a little care. One hour every week will suffice to keep them in good order.

One of the worst things for the eyes is to cut your nails with a blunt or dull pair. The shape of the nails should be regulated by the tips of the fingers, and cut to correspond.

As a general rule, the fingers are oval in shape at the tips, so that the nails should be cut that shape also. This should be done about once a fortnight, but as some people's nails grow very rapidly, they consequently require more frequent trimming. If you cannot use your left hand to cut, the same one can do it for you, or else buy a special pair of curved scissors for that purpose.

The nails must never on any account be bitten. This practice not only disfigures and spoils the nails, but is disgusting and unhealthy. Mothers should be very careful not to allow their children to contract the habit, as it is difficult to cure.

Nails should never be cleaned with any sharp instruments. If a nail is split when the hands are washed it will not be found necessary to use any other means to cause them unless dirt has been a jewel to accumulate under the nails. Nothing is better for removing dirt and stains from the nails than lemon, and this also prevents the skin from growing up over the nail. Cut a piece of a lemon and stick the nails into the fleshy cut part.

THE DANGERS OF KISSING.

Some time ago a metropolitan newspaper contained a long account of a society, said to have been established somewhere in Indiana the object of which was the discouragement of the habit of kissing at social parties. Membership in the society was limited strictly to women; perhaps it was feared that there would be too many lacklides if men were admitted.

The writer of the article might have employed his imagination more usefully had he described a society of matrons established for the protection of ladies against the occasions of every chance acquaintance or visitor in the family, or even passer-by in the street.

Babies at least most babies are very lovable, when they are in their happy mood, but that is no reason why they should be subjected to treatment that they would surely resent were they old enough to appreciate the indignity. And there is not a single indication of the custom, when so pronounced, is distinctly unesthetic, and worse than that, dangerous to health.

There is no more effective means of conveying the contagion of disease, a part of actual inoculation, than by kissing. Medical literature is full of instances of the transmission of diphtheria and other dangerous diseases in this way. And it is not the way a one that is in danger through this custom, or it has happened more often than one could believe that the child has been the one who was ill, and has spread its malady through a wide circle of hygienic associates. If the anti-kissing society were ever established, this is a fact that should be made the subject of its first tract.

There is another habit of older children, and even grown-up people, which is as dangerous as it is nasty, and that is the kissing of dogs and cats, or the allowing of one's self to be licked by them.

A form of ringworm, very common in children, is attributed, probably with a good deal of justice, to contagion from the cat, and dogs are often infected with worms the eggs of which are wiped from the tongue of the animal on to the child's face, and so may get into the mouth and be swallowed. Let the baby and the puppy be taught to "shake hands."

COMFORTS FOR INVALIDS.

An invalid's room should be the most comfortable and cheery in the house. If possible let it be a southeast room, so that it can be flooded with sunshine.

An open fireplace adds much to any sick room, and is preferred to any other method of heating. It not only makes a room more cozy and attractive, but it aids in securing good ventilation.

A pretty, inexpensive matting is preferable to a carpet for this room.

If possible have the bed of brass or iron, encased with a good hair mattress over wire springs.

Nothing should be used in the way of furnishing which will not stand frequent laundering.

A screen in an absolute necessity in a sick room. It can be as simple or as elaborate as one desires. A simple two or three paneled one with wire frame enclosed screens all practical purposes. It can be neatly covered with calico, linen, silk or art ticking, and finished with a gimp around the edge. If it can be decorated with some striking or effective design done in oil.

Two or three pretty wall pictures done in illuminated text (see page 30) will add much to the room.

For the benefit of our friends on shore, we have

necessary furniture for an invalid's room.

A sanitary nursing chair, or couch, has been lately placed on the market and will be found invaluable in the sick room. The frame work is of steel and so constructed that it can be changed from a perfectly flat couch to a chair frame work and over that are placed adjustable cushions attached to a chair drier are a fan holder and a movable tray which answers nicely for a small tea table or writing desk.

THE EYES.

The most important of our five senses is sight, therefore every precaution should be taken to keep the eyes in perfect order. A pair of good eyes is a blessing, whether they happen to be beautiful or not, but almost every one desires handsome ones. Every one can, however, take care to improve them, but they can do much to improve and take care of what they have.

One of the worst things for the eyes is to rub them with the fingers. This is a habit of manichildhood and grown people, too, especially in the morning. It is apt to cause inflammation, and as the lashes have no great length of root they are easily rubbed off. Every mother should look carefully after this if the children practice rubbing the eyes. If the lids stick together in the morning moisten a soft sponge in tepid water and hold it on them. They will then open without tearing out any of the lashes. If the lids have a tendency to stick together apply a little vaseline to the edges every night. This will also increase the growth of the lashes.

The eyebrows, too, need a little attention. It is claimed that the more vaseline rubbed in every night for a time will increase their growth. Very few people ever think of brushing their eyebrows. To keep them smooth and in good condition a fine brush should be used daily. Some foolish people use dyes or employ other means for darkening the brows and lashes. This is very unsafe for it may injure the eye, and it very often causes the skin beneath causing the hair to fall out. Long thick lashes improve the eyes, but they can be ruined by frequent and hard rubbing, which is often a habit more than anything else. So it is well to impress on the minds of the little folks "don't rub."

RUSHING THROUGH SPACE.

The Earth's Fearful and Increasing Race Toward the Stars.

I have seldom felt a more delicious sense of repose, than when, crossing the ocean during the summer months, I sought a place where I could lie alone on the deck, look up at the constellations, with Lyra near the zenith, and while listening to the clank of the engine, try to calculate the hundreds of millions of years which would be required by our ship to reach the star Alpha Lyrae if she should continue on her course in that direction, without ever stopping, writes Prof. Simon Newcomb. It is a striking example of how easily we may fail to realize our knowledge when I say that I have thought many a time how deliciously one might pass those hundred millions of years in a journey to the star Alpha Lyrae without its occurring to me that we are actually making that very journey at a speed compared with which the motion of a steamship is slow indeed.

Through every year, every hour, every minute of human history, from the first appearance of man on the earth, from the era of the builders of the pyramids, through the times of Caesar and Hannibal, through the period of every event that history records, not merely our earth, but the sun and the solar system, as it is, it has been speeding their way toward the star of which I speak, on a journey of which we know neither the beginning nor the end. During every clock beat through which humanity has existed it has moved on this journey by an amount which we can not specify more exactly than to say that it is probably between five and nine miles per second.

We are at this moment thousands of miles nearer to Alpha Lyrae than we were a few minutes ago, when I began this discourse, and through every future moment, for untold thousands of years to come, the earth and all there is on it, will be nearer Alpha Lyrae, or nearer to the place where that star now is by hundreds of miles for every minute of time, come and gone. When shall we get there? Probably in less than one million years, perhaps in less than five hundred thousand. We can not tell exactly, but get there we must if the laws of nature and the laws of motion continue as they are. To attain to the stars is the seemingly vain wish of the philosopher, but the whole human race is in a certain sense realizing it, or at least is rapidly as a speed of six or eight miles a second, or so, rushing about.

CURIOUS BREAD MIX.

Even in the most ancient

AGRICULTURAL.

WINTER CARE OF DAIRY COWS.

Whatever method of taking care of cows is to be adopted, the general outline should be made early in the fall, and if successful should be continued through the winter, for cows are large, and a custom to a certain routine do not respond favorably to any great changes. In regard to their food the important thing to consider is that it consists of such grain and forage that when combined form a well-balanced ration, and herein a knowledge of the chemical composition of the different foods becomes of great assistance in determining the kind and amount of each that may be profitably fed. While very good results may be obtained with a ration considerably at variance with that established by the best feeding, it is better in making plans for winter food to arrange that the nutritive ratio shall be as near as possible to what has already proved to be the best; that is, about one of protein to six of carbohydrates. It seems to be the best policy to feed those things that are grown on the farm, and with the proper rotation of crops enough can be grown so that it will not be necessary to purchase any other foods.

Although on our western lands it seems that foods rich in carbohydrates are more easily and abundantly grown than those in which the protein substances predominate, so that it is frequently profitable in order to get the best use of the home-grown foods to purchase bran or oil meal, substances rich in protein. But whenever we have a good crop of oats and a good crop of clover hay we can with our almost sure crop of corn make a ration that would be difficult to improve upon. At the beginning of the feeding season it is best to make use of amounts of each kind of grain correspond with what would equal the established balanced ration, but in my feeding experience I have noticed that different cows need their food made up in different proportions and even the same animal will need changes from time to time in the make-up of its food. By the time the herd is on feed the observations that have been learned the needs of the different animals and can make such variations as seem best. The form in which the food is given is a subject worthy of consideration and involves the controversy of grinding or feeding whole grain. The solution of the question is a matter of judgment, for under some circumstances ground food may be best and under other circumstances whole grain may be better. The whole grain has the advantages of cheapness of preparation, less liability of injuring the animals by overfeeding, and if the droppings are utilized there is certainly less waste.

In my own experience I have made my best success and most money during the time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration in the management of a herd of cows in the winter is the manner of feeding and handling the cows at feeding time. Each cow should have her own stall fed by time I have fed whole grain, shelled corn, oats and clover hay. Another important consideration

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

ALL WANT A FAIR SHARE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE DESIRE CHINESE PORTS.

The Press on the Situation.—Reason for the Occupation of Port Arthur.—Russia and Germany co-operating in Eastern Asia.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Paris correspondent of the Cologne Gazette telegraphs his paper that he learns on reliable authority that the Russian occupation of Port Arthur was connected with the visit there of the British ship Daphne a week ago, when in spite of the protests of the Chinese the Daphne entered the inner harbour, merely to ascertain whether there were Russian ships there. China complains of the incident to the representatives of the League of Nations.

What do we get?—Is the burden of their complaint and they all insist on the necessity for immediate action.

The London Globe says:—Russia and Germany now have the two most important strategic points in Northern China and Great Britain, whose commercial interests there are ten times greater, must be content with the crumbs from the St. Petersburg and Berlin tables.

The Pall Mall Gazette echoes the Standard's enquiry as to America's attitude and remarks:—Of course, the partition of the coast, which is bound to come, will not be confined to Russia and Germany. Every naval State in the world is actively concerned in the disturbance of the equilibrium in the far East—Great Britain, France, and Japan especially. But the United States cannot be treated as a quantity to be ignored. Tame acquiescence with these seizures is not worthy of our past and is fatal to our future.

It may remark that we shall not be about sympathizers as the Japanese will most joyfully back any scheme to redress the bitter humiliation they have suffered at the hands of Russia.

Advised received in London from Paris show France is waiting Great Britain's action. If Great Britain follows the lead of Russia and Germany, and occupies a seaport, France will follow suit.

BELIEVES SHE WAS IN HEAVEN.

The Strange Case of a Well-Known Farmer's Wife.

A despatch from Chatham, Ont., says:—The peculiar case of Mrs. Cook, wife of a wealthy farmer on the River road, six miles from Chatham, is exciting the most intense and widespread interest of the whole countryside. She was a widow before marrying her present husband, who also had been married before. Mrs. Cook is the victim of a strange illness which induces a cataleptic, or trance-like state at regularly recurring intervals.

Sunday night she recovered from one of her protracted trances, during which she had appeared dead, and she was found in a state of unconsciousness. She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days.

She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days. She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days.

She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days. She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days.

She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days. She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days.

She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days. She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days.

She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days. She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days.

She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days. She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days.

She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days. She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days.

She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days. She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days.

She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days. She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days.

She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days. She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days.

She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days. She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days.

She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days. She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days.

She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days. She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days.

She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days. She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days.

She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days. She had been in the state for several days, and she had been in the state for several days.

ON A TREASURE SHIP.

ROBBERS OPEN THE STRONG-ROOM AND STEAL COIN.

Mexican Bandits disappear in a Mysterious Way.—Bury a Small Parcel Taken to the Robbers.

A despatch from New York says:—The Ward Line City of Washington that sailed from Vera Cruz on December 1, and arrived in New York on Wednesday, carried with it a strong-room containing \$500,000 in Mexican coin. This was not an unusually large shipment of treasure for the Ward Line to handle, and no one in authority dreamed of danger. Nevertheless, during the voyage the strong-room, built to withstand the attack of almost anything but dynamite, and located so as to be under constant observation, was broken into.

Only \$3,000 was taken by the robbers, but the general impression is that the scheme of the daring perpetrators was to seize the entire treasure. When A. G. Smith, the company's secretary, was confronted with the facts he unhesitatingly admitted that the robbery had been committed.

The City of Washington took the treasure aboard at Vera Cruz. It was assigned to European firms and the transit to New York was by the first stage in its journey. Captain Burley, one of the most experienced officers in the company's employ, a trustworthy man, was in command of the ship. He and his mate were the only men aboard who held keys to the treasure room.

The crew of the City of Washington numbered close to sixty men and these, with thirteen passengers and three shipwrecked seamen picked up at Vera Cruz, made up the total of souls on board.

It was a seemingly perfect voyage from Vera Cruz to Tampico, then on to Progresso, and finally to this port, where the ship tied up at pier 17. Even when the lines were out and the thirteen passengers had vanished into the city with their baggage, Captain Burley had no suspicion of the astonishing discovery in store for him. Arrangements had been completed for the removal of the specie to an ocean liner, destined to bear it to the European consignment, and the trucks had been lined up in readiness for their precious freight when the mate, at the head of a gang of men, went to the treasure room. There was a key in his hand, but there was no need to use it. The door of the treasure room was found to be unfastened. The pressure of a hand upon its massive paneling forced it wide open.

AN INSANE MAN'S THREATS.

Young Helmholtz Arrested in London.—Threatened to Shoot U. S. Consul-General Osborne.—Locked Up Awaiting Trial.

A despatch from London says:—Charles Helmholtz, son of the late Dr. Helmholtz, of New York, the well-known patent medicine proprietor, has been locked up, and is awaiting trial at Bow street police station, on the charge of threatening to kill United States Consul-General Osborne. During the last three weeks he has been haunting the United States Consulate, shabbily dressed, and demanding money. He told a story of the seizure of his family and effects by the Berlin Consul for debt, and declared that Mr. Osborne was responsible for the seizure. Helmholtz became so importunate that last Friday Mr. Osborne ordered him to leave the premises, whereupon he became violently enraged, and shouted:—“You, I’ll come back and shoot you.” Helmholtz returned on Monday and repeated his threat. Mr. Osborne, remembering the Terrier case, summoned a police officer and had him arrested. The physician claim he is insane. He has spent much time in London of recent years, living high when his family sent him money, and in deepest poverty between remittances. It is supposed that the Berlin adventures he describes are imaginary, and it is said that his father became insane before his death. An attempt was made to keep the affair secret for the sake of Helmholtz's family.

WINE FROM LEAVES.

A French Chemist's Experiments with Leaves of the Fruit Tree.

Wine growers are much interested in, but somewhat dubious of, a story of a new process of wine manufacture, says an exchange. It seems that a French druggist has conceived the idea that the flavor of the fruit of shrubs is generated in the leaves of these plants and passes from them into the fruit.

The druggist, who has been off for some time, has reduced the leaves of the fruit tree to a powder, and has found that the taste of the fruit is improved by the use of the powder. He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits.

He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits. He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits.

He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits. He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits.

He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits. He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits.

He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits. He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits.

He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits. He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits.

He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits. He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits.

He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits. He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits.

He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits. He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits.

He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits. He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits.

He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits. He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits.

He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits. He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits.

He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits. He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits.

He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits. He has also found that the powder can be used to improve the taste of other fruits.

RUSSIAN Nihilists.

Two Men in Bow Street Police Court Charged With Advancing the Assassination of the Czar.

A despatch from London says:—Vladimir Bourtoff, sister The Naro do Volez, will of the people, the Russian who was arrested at the British Museum, and remained at Bow Street Police Court on December 16, charged with endeavoring to persuade several persons on various occasions to assassinate the Czar, was brought up on remand on Thursday, in company with a man named Weirsdorf, printer of the paper mentioned, who had since been arrested. An incriminating article in The Naro do Volez was produced in court, in it the writer declared the policy of the Russian revolutionists was the same as that of the Terrorists of twenty years ago, and pointed out that Czar Nicholas had advised three years ago a period when the revolutionary campaign ought to be resumed up to the word “regicide.” It has been associated on the day of the funeral of Czar Alexander II, the article continues, either a revolution would have broken out or a royal execution would have been declared. Each new autocrat, according to the writer, ought to have been given a year, and if he had not granted a constitution at the end of that period he ought to have been attacked without pity. Detective Melville testified regarding his visit to Bourtoff's room, and the finding of documents relating to Nihilism, the assassination of Alexander II, the death of Stenjala, and to the present Czar. Both prisoners were remanded. Bourtoff escaped from Siberia, to Constantinople, where the Russian police failed to seize him on board a British steamer, but the captain of the vessel prevented them from so doing.

EFFECT OF ALTITUDE.

Explanation of the Restorative Effect of Mountain Air.

The mountain air has the following effect:—Supports a weakly or even consumptive patient goes up into the mountains. His body nourished condition renders his tissues a easy prey to the microbes which have contrived to effect a lodgment under the insanitary conditions of his present life. But when he breathes an air less richly supplied with oxygen his blood is not able to absorb enough for its requirements; a “resting” is set up; new corpuscles are formed, which gradually acquire the normal amount of haemoglobin, and thus a host of recruits is added to the pigmy carriers.

The work of transferrers of oxygen is much more effectively performed and the result is the better nutrition of the body. It resists the assaults of destructive microbes; they no longer increase and multiply, but dwindle—perhaps are slaughtered for such things do occur by a sort of defense. When the patient descends to a lower altitude the red corpuscles decrease in number, but the good effects remain, and the quality of the blood is now much more satisfactory than it was before the visit to the health resort.

Mountain sickness also is connected with the quantity of oxygen. It is due to asphyxia of the tissues which are unable to obtain a sufficient supply, at a time, owing to muscular exertion, it is most needed, in consequence of the diminution in amount of that element at considerable altitudes. This malady, no doubt, often comes from want of proper training, but even the most experienced climbers have felt it at great elevations. At the top of Mont Blanc almost half the atmosphere by weight lies below our feet, which of course implies a greatly diminished supply of oxygen. Mr. Wympster and his guides suffered severely when encamped at about 16,000 feet in the Andes, and Sir Martin Conway found in the Karakoram Himalayas the effect was always perceptible at this height while at about 20,000 feet the lassitude and difficulty of breathing became painful. Thus, oxygen life of many other good things one may have too much as was already well known, but one may also have too little.

LOOKING AHEAD.

A Large influx of Immigrants Expected Next Year.

A despatch from Ottawa, says:—Mr. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Department of the Interior, expects a good immigration season to open early in 1908. In an interview he said:—“Our campaign will go on all winter through and when spring comes we look to see an influx such as has never been seen in late years. The gold fields of the Yukon will bring hundreds of foreigners to our Canadian shores, and it is not the class especially referred to. It is more the incoming of the western country men who have been down there, many of them 800 miles, to build up a new life.”

ENGLAND'S COAL SUPPLY.

Prof. Jevons' Forty Years' Estimate.—Mr. Courtney's Optimistic View.—The Iron Trade is Drifting to the United States.

A despatch from London says:—The most notable speeches of the past have not been political, but industrial. One was Mr. Courtney's address before the Royal Statistical Society on Jevons' coal question after thirty years. Although Mr. Courtney's new well high mind is cannot, like Mr. Jevons, speak without notes, but has his secretary behind him to read statistics and prompt him. He has, however, Mr. Jevons' ardor for scientific study, and succeeds in making dry subjects deeply interesting. His address, which was widely commented upon by the press, since he contended that Jevons was right in his main prediction that the day must come when England's supremacy in the coal and iron trade would be impaired. Mr. Courtney laid great stress upon the enormous increase in the output of coal in the United States, and the extraordinary reduction in the cost of production there at the expense of the United Kingdom. He pointed out that until it was two shillings lower a ton than in Great Britain. He plainly intimated that America, with a larger store of mineral wealth and superior facilities of production, must ultimately lead in this industrial struggle.

A MOMENT OF AWFUL SUSPENSE.

The nervous strain on the engineer of a fast train is something enormous. He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself.

He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself. He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself.

He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself. He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself.

He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself. He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself.

He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself. He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself.

He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself. He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself.

He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself. He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself.

He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself. He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself.

He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself. He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself.

He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself. He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself.

He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself. He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself.

He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself. He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself.

He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself. He is not only the life of the passengers, but the life of the train itself.

LAW'S STOCK

TIONERY AND CROCKERY is careful buyer an opportunity of at prices that are as low as

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE

MADE IN MAINE